

British post offices established in the Ottoman Empire to act in accordance with the communications which have been addressed to them by officials of the Imperial Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs with a view to their ceasing their operations from to-day onwards.

The fact that a measure of such importance affecting an official department of His Majesty's Government should have been adopted in virtue of a unilateral decision of the Sublime Porte, and that effect has been given to the measure in so precipitate a manner, compels me to formulate the most express reservations both as to the procedure followed and as to the principle underlying the question.

With a view to avoiding incidents of a public nature I have instructed the British post offices in the Empire to suspend their ordinary postal operations from to-day onwards. By so doing and by authorising a verbal exchange of views, in order to mitigate the inconvenience resulting from this suspension, I must not be considered to have prejudiced the question of principle. It will be for my Government to consider what further action shall be taken in the matter.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 141.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

Sir,

Constantinople, October 2, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Sublime Porte referring to the repeated assurances which the Grand Vizier has given me that the German crews will be sent back to Germany, assurances which were confirmed to me by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on the occasion of my audience of His Imperial Majesty on the 21st ultimo, and enquiring whether the Ottoman Government have the intention of fulfilling their undertakings, and, if so, on what date this will take effect.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 141.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness,

Constantinople, October 2, 1914.

ON the occasion of the audience which His Imperial Majesty the Sultan was graciously pleased to accord me on the 21st ultimo, I had the honour to convey to His Imperial Majesty a message from the King, my Sovereign, respecting the detention in England of the two Turkish vessels of war. I had previously communicated to your Highness the substance of this message, as your Highness will doubtless remember. His Imperial Majesty deigned in reply to charge me with his thanks to the King, my Sovereign, and whilst regretting that His Majesty's Government should have detained the vessels, which seemed unnecessary in view of the large naval supremacy of Great Britain, His Imperial Majesty said that he was unalterably determined to maintain the historic friendship between the two countries and on no account to depart from the neutrality which had hitherto been observed by his Government. Referring to a passage in the King's message, expressing His Majesty's regret at certain events which had seemed to impair that neutrality, His Imperial Majesty authorised me to inform the King that the services of the German Admiral, officers and crews of the German warships had been temporarily retained in order to train the Turkish officers and crews, but that the task was on the point of accomplishment, and that they would return to Germany within a few days' time.

I replied that these assurances—which I had also received repeatedly from your Highness—would not fail to give great satisfaction to the King, coming as they did from the lips of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan himself.

I now address myself to your Highness to enquire whether the Ottoman Government have the intention of repatriating the German officers and crews in accordance with the oft-repeated assurances of your Highness, which have now been solemnly confirmed by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

If such is their intention, I should be grateful if I might be informed of the date on which their departure will take place.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

No. 142.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

Sir,

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a note which I addressed to the Sublime Porte, protesting against the abrogation of the Capitulations.

I have, &c.,
UIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 142.

Note verbale communicated to Sublime Porte.

His Britannic Majesty's Embassy has received instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make the following statement to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs :—

His Britannic Majesty's Government expressly confirm the protest against the suppression of the Capitulations which His Majesty's Ambassador addressed to the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 10th ultimo.

The régime of the Capitulations being founded on synallagmatic instruments the Porte cannot abrogate them by a unilateral act. His Majesty's Government therefore reserve their full liberty of action as regards the measures which the Ottoman authorities may have taken or may take in violation of the Capitulations and will demand due reparation for any prejudice which their subjects may suffer in consequence of such measures.

His Majesty's Government, desirous of maintaining the friendly relations which have hitherto existed with the Ottoman Empire, feel constrained to call the serious attention of the Porte to the consequences which may follow upon the adoption of the new policy upon which the Imperial Government would seem to have embarked.

It is not in the interests of the Ottoman Government to alienate the sympathy of Great Britain, which constitutes a guarantee of present tranquillity and a pledge of future support.

Constantinople, October 1, 1914.

No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

Sir,

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note which I addressed to the Grand Vizier protesting against certain military preparations in Syria.

On the 2nd October I addressed a further note, copy of which is also enclosed, pointing out that no answer had been received either to my previous note or to two letters of the 25th and 26th on the same subject.

I have, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

(Translation.)

*Constantinople,**le 23 septembre, 1914.*

Altesse,

AU cours de notre entretien d'hier matin, j'ai eu l'honneur de faire part à votre Altesse de l'inquiétude que m'inspiraient les nouvelles que je recevais de la Syrie au sujet des préparatifs militaires et des complots contre l'Egypte que l'on fait dans cette région. Aussi longtemps qu'il s'agissait de préparatifs semblables à ceux qui se sont faits partout dans l'Empire à la suite de la mobilisation générale, je n'en ai rien dit à votre Altesse, bien que l'on pût attacher une importance toute particulière à tout ce qui se faisait dans ce genre dans le voisinage de la frontière égyptienne. De même ai-je jusqu'à présent rejeté comme des racontars invraisemblables les bruits qui me sont parvenus de plus d'une source, et d'après lesquels on projetterait un coup subit contre le Canal de Suez dans le but d'en rendre impossible le passage, quoique je sache que les ennemis de la Grande-Bretagne aient mené des intrigues ayant pour leur but d'émousser le Gouvernement de votre Altesse dans des aventures aussi folles et même plus folles que cela. Cependant, je manquerais à mon devoir envers mon Gouvernement, et je puis ajouter envers votre Altesse, si je ne la mettais pas au courant des derniers rapports qui me sont parvenus. Il résulte de ces rapports que les esprits des Bédouins sont travaillés par des agents provocateurs qui, encouragés par le Gouvernement ottoman, voudraient les exciter contre l'Angleterre. Les préparatifs militaires, qui jusqu'à un certain moment ne différaient pas dans leur caractère de ceux faits dans les autres provinces de l'Empire, se sont transformés dernièrement dans un mouvement vers le sud. On fait venir des troupes d'un centre aussi lointain que Mosul. Une activité générale règne partout, de Damas jusqu'à Maan. Une accumulation d'indices fait croire à mon consul à Jérusalem que l'on projette pour ces jours-ci même une expédition en règle contre l'Egypte.

J'aime à espérer que les rapports dont je viens de faire un résumé pour votre Altesse interprètent mal des faits qui en

*Constantinople,**September 23, 1914.*

Your Highness,

IN the course of our interview of yesterday morning, I had the honour to inform your Highness of the anxiety that the news which reached me from Syria in regard to the military preparations and plots against Egypt now going on in that province, was causing me. So long as it was a question of preparations similar to those made in other parts of the Empire, as a consequence of the general mobilisation, I did not mention the matter to your Highness, although special importance might attach to all such doings in the neighbourhood of the Egyptian frontier. Similarly, I have been up to the present to reject, as improbable tales, the rumours which have reached me from more than one source, according to which a sudden blow directed against the Suez Canal was being planned with the object of rendering it impassable, although I am aware that the enemies of Great Britain are intriguing with the object of leading your Highness's Government into adventures as insensate, and even more insensate, than this. I should, however, fail in my duty towards my Government, and I may add also towards the Government of your Highness, if I did not bring to your Highness's knowledge the latest reports which have reached me. It appears from these reports that the minds of the Bedouins are being excited by professional agitators, who, encouraged by the Ottoman Government, are desirous of inflaming them against England. The military preparations, which up to a certain moment bore a similar character to those in the other provinces of the Empire, have lately changed into a converging movement towards the south. Troops are being brought from such distant centres as Mosul. General activity reigns everywhere from Damascus to Maan, and cumulative evidence leads my Consul at Jerusalem to the belief that an organised expedition against Egypt is in project for the next few days.

I trust that the reports, the contents of which I have just summed up to Your Highness, put a wrong inter-

eux-mêmes sont indiscutables. Mais je répète que je manquerais à mon devoir si je ne faisais pas part à votre Altesse des graves préoccupations qu'ils m'occasionnent et l'impression qu'ils font sur le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique, et si je ne la mettais pas en garde contre les conséquences désastreuses qui résulteraient pour votre Gouvernement s'il suivait une voie si contraire à ses propres intérêts que celle de se faire le complice de l'Allemagne dans une attaque contre l'Egypte.

Votre Altesse se rappellera qu'au commencement de la guerre actuelle Sir E. Grey chargea Mr Beaumont de lui déclarer que pourvu que la Turquie gardât une neutralité stricte et absolue pendant la guerre et tant que des circonstances imprévues ne surgissent pas, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique n'avait aucun désir ni intention d'annexer l'Egypte ni de modifier son régime d'une façon quelconque. J'eus l'honneur de confirmer cette assurance à votre Altesse peu de temps après ma rentrée à Constantinople. Depuis lors, désireux d'éviter toute possibilité de malentendu avec le Gouvernement Impérial, j'ai à plusieurs reprises appelé l'attention de votre Altesse sur le caractère conditionnel des assurances données par Sir E. Grey. Or, je crois de mon devoir de déclarer encore une fois à votre Altesse que mon Gouvernement voit sous un jour des plus sérieux les violations de neutralité sans précédent commises déjà par le Gouvernement ottoman en gardant des officiers et des équipages allemands à bord des vaisseaux de guerre allemands et en prenant dans son service plus tard beaucoup d'autres Allemands ayant le même caractère militaire.

Je ne trouve pas nécessaire en ce moment de récapituler les détails d'encore autres écarts de la neutralité commis par la Turquie en faveur des ennemis de la Grande-Bretagne. Je n'ai pas besoin non plus d'insister sur des conséquences qui pourraient en suivre, si pour mettre le comble à une situation tellement grave, mon Gouvernement acquerrait la conviction que le Gouvernement Impérial envisageait sérieusement une attaque contre l'Egypte ou qu'il se prêtait à des menées déloyales contre la sûreté du Canal de Suez ou contre le régime actuel de l'Egypte. Votre Altesse peut elle-même apprécier toute l'importance et toute la portée possible de ces conséquences.

Votre Altesse trouvera annexé à cette note un mémoire détaillant les faits qui

prétation on facts which, as such, cannot be discussed. But I repeat that I should fail in my duty if I did not bring to your Highness's knowledge the grave preoccupation which they cause me, and the impression which they make upon His Britannic Majesty's Government, and if I did not place you on your guard against the disastrous consequences, which would ensue for your Highness's Government, if they were to follow a course so contrary to their own interests as that of becoming the accomplice of Germany in an attack upon Egypt.

Your Highness will remember that at the beginning of the present war, Sir E. Grey instructed Mr. Beaumont to give you the assurance that, provided that Turkey maintained strict and absolute neutrality during the war, and so long as unforeseen circumstances did not arise, His Britannic Majesty's Government had no desire to, nor intention of, annexing Egypt, nor of modifying her régime in any way whatsoever. I had the honour to confirm this assurance to your Highness shortly after my return to Constantinople. Since then, being desirous of avoiding any possibility of misunderstanding with the Imperial Government, I have repeatedly called your Highness's attention to the conditional character of the assurances given by Sir E. Grey. Now, I hold it to be my duty to declare once more to your Highness that my Government take the most serious view of the unprecedented violations of neutrality already committed by the Turkish Government in retaining German officers and men on board the German warships, and by subsequently taking into their service numerous other Germans in a similar military capacity.

It does not seem to me necessary at this moment to recapitulate the details of still further departures from neutrality committed by Turkey in favour of the enemies of Great Britain. Nor need I insist on the consequences which might ensue if, to add the last touch to so grave a situation, my Government were to become convinced that the Imperial Government were seriously meditating an attack against Egypt, or that they were a party to disloyal intrigues against the security of the Suez Canal, or against the present régime in Egypt. Your Highness can judge of the whole importance and possible extent of these consequences.

I enclose in this note a Memorandum enumerating in detail the facts which can

peuvent être considérés comme le prélude d'une attaque contre l'Egypte.

Je profite, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

be considered as indications of a forthcoming attack upon Egypt.

I avail, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

D'un rapport en date du 18 courant, il résulte que les autorités déployaient tous leurs efforts pour exciter les tribus bédouines contre l'Angleterre, en la représentant comme l'ennemi de l'islamisme, et que 30,000 hommes appartenant à ces tribus étaient prêts à se soulever. Un rapport complémentaire porte que les investigateurs de ce mouvement sont Muntaz Bey, officier à l'armée; Essad Choucair, député ou ancien député; et un certain Beheddine Bey, aidés de plusieurs autres personnes et appuyés par les autorités locales tant civiles que militaires. Le rapport ajoute sans réserves qu'après le bruit qui courait, des tribus devaient s'armer tout de suite pour marcher contre l'Egypte.

Il résulte d'un autre rapport du 18 courant qu'un mouvement militaire de Damas vers le sud était attendu pour environ le 20 septembre; que les troupes de Mosul étaient en route pour Damas; que l'on préparait de grandes provisions de vivres; que l'on avait assemblé 3,000 chameaux à Maan; et que deux officiers d'état-major étaient rentrés d'Akaba après avoir étudié la possibilité d'un mouvement à travers le désert. Ce rapport se complète par un autre de la même date portant que l'on projetait d'envoyer un grand nombre d'hommes de Homs à Damas par chemin de fer, entre le 20 et le 23 septembre, et que l'on s'attendait à une grande concentration vers le sud. D'un troisième rapport reçu postérieurement il résulte qu'environ 5,000 chameaux avaient été réquisitionnés à Maan; que tout le matériel roulant de la partie sud du Chemin de Fer du Hedjaz se trouvait concentré à Deraa; et que les troupes de Mosul étaient parvenues à Tel-Abiad près d'Alep.

Un rapport en date du 21 courant déclare qu'il y avait une accumulation d'indices établissant presque la certitude qu'une attaque contre l'Egypte sur une grande échelle aurait lieu dans un avenir très proche; que les troupes marcheraient des deux côtés, par Akaba et par El-Arache; et que l'on préparait une grande quantité de choses nécessaire pour leur transport à travers le désert. Un autre

From a report dated the 18th instant, it appears that the authorities were using all their efforts in order to excite the Bedouin tribes against England by representing her as the enemy of Islam, and that 30,000 men belonging to these tribes were ready to rise. A supplementary report states that the instigators of this movement are Muntaz Bey, an officer of the army, Essad Shoucair, deputy or former deputy, and a certain Beheddine Bey, aided by several other persons, and with the support of the local, civil, and military authorities. The report adds categorically that, according to current rumour, these tribes were to arm immediately in order to march on Egypt.

From a further report dated the 18th instant, it appears that a military movement from Damascus towards the south was expected about the 20th September; that the Mosul troops were on their way to Damascus; that large stores of food-stuffs were being prepared; that 3,000 camels had been collected at Maan; and that two staff officers had returned from Akaba after studying the possibility of a movement across the desert. This report was supplemented by another of the same date to the effect that it was intended to send a large number of men from Homs to Damascus by rail, between the 20th and 23rd of September, and that a great concentration converging towards the south was expected. From a third report, which was received subsequently, it appears that another 5,000 camels had been requisitioned at Maan; that all the rolling-stock of the southern section of the Hedjaz Railway was being concentrated at Deraa; and that the Mosul troops had reached Tel-Abiad, near Aleppo.

A report, dated the 21st instant, stated that there was cumulative evidence to show almost certainly that an attack against Egypt on a large scale would take place in the very near future; that the troops would advance on both sides by way of Akaba and by way of El Arish; and that a large provision of things necessary for their transport across the desert was being prepared. A further report of the same

rapport de la même date porte que des chameaux et des hommes sont arrivés de Homs à Dainas ; que l'on s'attendait à l'arrivée de trente bataillons au courant de la semaine ; que le chef d'état-major de Damas s'était rendu à Maan ; et que des chefs des tribus bédouines étaient partis pour le sud après avoir conféré avec le Vali.

Constantinople, le 23 septembre, 1914.

date stated that camels and men had arrived at Damascus from Homs ; that thirty battalions were expected to arrive during the week ; that the chief staff officer from Damascus had proceeded to Maan ; and that the chiefs of the Bedouin tribes had left for the south after a conference with the Vali.

Constantinople, September 23, 1914.

Enclosure 2 in No. 143.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness,

Constantinople, October 2, 1914.

IN my communication of the 23rd September and subsequent letters of the 25th and 26th, various military and other preparations in Syria, initiated by the Ottoman Government, were brought to the notice of your Highness, as likely to cause apprehension to His Majesty's Government.

To the representations made in these communications, no written reply has yet been received, and it appears that not only has the verification of the details already given been confirmed, but further news of a disquieting nature has now arrived. For instance, the transport of food-stuffs, military stores, and material of war to Maan continues. As this place is in no wise a Turkish military centre in peace, and has no connection with a mobilization of the Syrian divisions in their ordinary stations, but is, on the other hand, in proximity to the Egyptian frontier, His Majesty's Government would desire to be informed why it is considered necessary to make the preparations in question, which are evidently for the maintenance of a considerable body of troops, or for their transit further in the direction of Akaba.

2. Similar preparations are also apparently being made on the road Jenim-Nablus-Jerusalem, and the collection of a camel corps at the latter place was announced yesterday. These measures tend to show a projected concentration of troops on the limits of Syria to the west, and again in proximity to the Egyptian frontier.

3. The above steps have latterly coincided with the sudden arrival of Colonel Kress von Kressenstein and six other German officers, with the result that it is openly rumoured in Syria that the Jerusalem division is preparing to move towards Rafa and that of Damascus towards Akaba.

4. From Beirut arrive reports that the inhabitants are retiring inland, and from Haifa that the customs and railway staff have also been transferred from the coast. These measures are stated to be taken as precautionary steps against the hostile action of the British fleet which is expected to ensue on the movement of Turkish forces against Egypt.

5. In view of all these circumstances, it is undoubtedly the case that it is fully believed in Syria that an offensive movement against Egypt is contemplated by the Ottoman authorities, and, although His Majesty's Government do not necessarily share this view, they cannot but regard any continuance of the military movement in anything but the most serious light.

6. Apart from recognized military measures, the movements of a German engineer belonging to the Bagdad Railway with a large consignment of explosives destined for an attempt on the Suez Canal has already been brought to your Highness's notice in my letter of the 25th ultimo.

Not only have the movements of this individual been confirmed, but the departure of a German naval officer named Hilgendorff is now also announced with the same purpose. This individual has left Petra with a party of eight Germans, ostensibly on a shooting expedition, but with a large amount of stores, including explosives, and intending to meet another similar party journeying via Haifa-Amman.

As both these parties are acting from neutral territory with the avowed intention of committing acts hostile to Great Britain, it is incumbent on the Porte to secure their apprehension, coupled with an assurance that all necessary steps will be taken to put an end to any enterprises of this nature.

I have been repeatedly assured by your Highness and by other members of the Ottoman Government that Turkey is firmly determined to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality during the European war. To these assurances I have been unfortunately obliged to reply that the Ottoman Government have failed in several most essential particulars to maintain their neutrality, and I would now desire to point out, with all the emphasis at my command, that, if these preparations continue, only one conclusion can be deduced—namely, that the Ottoman Government are taking preliminary steps to send an expedition against Egypt and that they are conniving at the preparation of a plot against the Suez Canal on the part of German subjects who are either in the Ottoman service or are acting independently.

I cannot too earnestly impress upon your Highness the absolute necessity of putting an end to this situation of uncertainty at the earliest moment possible, in order that those relations of confidence and sincerity may be restored between the two Governments which it has constantly been my object to foster.

I avail, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 144.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

Sir,

Constantinople, October 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note which I have addressed to the Grand Vizier referring to the circular note* enclosed in my immediately succeeding despatch, recently received from the Sublime Porte, defining the rules which they propose to apply during the war in order to defend their neutrality, expressing my satisfaction that they should have adopted views in regard to the use of wireless in neutral waters, by belligerent merchantmen, identical with those of His Majesty's Government, and enquiring when they propose to dismantle the wireless apparatus on the "Corcovado."

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

* See Enclosure in No. 145.

Enclosure in No. 144.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness,

Constantinople, October 2, 1914.

I HAVE received a *note verbale* from the Sublime Porte dated the 28th ultimo defining the rules which the Government of your Highness propose to apply during the present war in order to secure respect for their neutrality and to enable them to perform what they recognise to be their duty as neutrals.

I propose to reply to this circular in detail, but in the meantime I desire at once to express my satisfaction that the Imperial Government should have adopted views which, in so far as the installation of wireless stations on land and the use of wireless apparatus by belligerent merchantmen in neutral ports and waters are concerned, are identical with those of His Majesty's Government.

I have had the honour to discuss this question on frequent occasions with your Highness during the last few weeks, in special reference to the notorious case of the German vessel "Corcovado," amongst others.

The "Corcovado" has since the beginning of the war lain at Beicos, almost opposite to the British Embassy, and has, in gross violation of the laws of neutrality, which should have been enforced by the Ottoman Government, regularly received and transmitted, and still, so far as I am aware, continues to receive and transmit, wireless messages in such a way as to serve as a base of radio-telegraphic communication for the general purposes of the German Government.

In deference to the wishes of your Highness, I have hitherto confined my remonstrances to verbal representations, but in view of the circular note now received from the

Sublime Porte defining the attitude of the Government of your Highness in regard to the question, I feel at liberty to address to your Highness a formal note asking, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that the Ottoman regulations may be applied without further delay to the "Corcovado" and other vessels which still fly the German flag, or which flew it at the beginning of the present war, and that their wireless installations may be at once dismantled.

I feel convinced that your Highness will see the justice and the propriety of this step.

I avail, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 145.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey —(Received October 19.)

Sir,

Constantinople, October 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of notes from and to the Sublime Porte on the subject of the Turkish regulations for belligerent warships in Turkish territorial waters.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

— Enclosure 1 in No. 145.

Note verbale communicated by Sublime Porte.

(Translation.)

LE Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, en vue d'observer ses devoirs de neutralité pendant toute la durée des hostilités, porte les dispositions qui suivent à la connaissance de l'Ambassade d'Angleterre :

1. L'entrée dans les ports, rades et eaux territoriales ottomans est interdite aux navires de guerre des Puissances belligérantes sauf pour cause d'avarie, ou à raison de l'état de mer. Dans ces cas, ils ne devront résider que le strict temps matériel nécessaire pour réparer lesdites avaries, ou pour attendre que l'état de la mer soit amélioré.

2. Tout navire belligérant qui demanderait à entrer dans un port ou dans une rade ottomans pour cause de ravitaillement en combustible ou approvisionnement, pourra y être autorisé à la condition d'en obtenir l'autorisation de l'autorité Impériale locale, après avoir établi les motifs de son arrivée ; de ne résider plus de vingt-quatre heures dans lesdits port ou rade et de n'être à la fois pas plus de trois unités du même pavillon dans le même port ou rade.

3. Les ports de Smyrne et de Beyrouth sont interdits auxdits navires, ainsi que les eaux intérieures dont l'accès est barré soit par des mines sous-marines, soit par d'autres moyens de défense.

THE Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with a view to the observance of their duties of neutrality throughout the hostilities, brings the following regulations to the notice of the British Embassy :—

1. Entry to Turkish ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters is forbidden to warships belonging to belligerent Powers, except in the case of damage, or by reason of the state of the sea. In these cases they may only remain strictly the length of time actually necessary for the repair of the said damage, or to wait until the state of the sea has improved.

2. Every belligerent vessel, which shall ask permission to enter a Turkish port or roadstead for purposes of refuelling or revictualling, may be authorised to do so, on condition that the authorisation of the local Turkish authority is obtained, after having declared the reasons for her arrival ; that she does not remain more than twenty-four hours in the said port or roadstead ; and that there be not more than three vessels under the same flag simultaneously in the same port or roadstead.

3. The ports of Smyrna and Beirut are prohibited to the said ships, as are the inland waters, access to which is barred either by submarine mines or by other defensive means.

4. Si le navire de guerre ne quitte pas les eaux ottomanes à l'expiration des délais prévus plus haut, le Gouvernement Impérial prendra les mesures qu'il jugera nécessaires pour rendre le navire incapable de prendre la mer pendant la durée de la guerre.

5. Les bâtiments de guerre sont tenus de respecter les droits souverains de l'Empire ottoman, de s'abstenir de tous actes contraires à sa neutralité, de ne point se livrer dans les eaux territoriales ottomanes à des actes d'hostilité, y compris la capture et le droit de visite.

6. Si des navires de guerre belligérants ennemis se trouvent simultanément dans le même port ou rade ottoman, il doit s'écouler au moins 24 heures entre le départ du navire d'un belligérant et celui du navire de l'autre belligérant ennemi, l'ordre de départ étant déterminé par celui des arrivées, à moins que le bâtiment arrivé le premier ne soit obligé de rester en raison des causes prévues plus haut sur No. 1 De même un bâtiment de guerre belligérant ne peut quitter un des ports ou rades ottomans que 24 heures après le départ d'un navire de commerce sous pavillon de son adversaire.

7. Dans les ports et rades ottomans non interdits les bâtiments de guerre des belligérants ne pourront réparer leurs avaries que dans la mesure indispensable à la sécurité de la navigation et ne pourront accroître, d'une manière quelconque, leur force militaire. Les autorités Impériales ottomanes constateront la nature des réparations à faire ; elles devront être exécutées le plus rapidement possible.

8. Lesdits bâtiments ne pourront s'y ravitailler que pour compléter leur approvisionnement normal du temps de paix. Toutefois, étant données les circonstances exceptionnelles de la guerre actuelle, les autorités Impériales pourront réduire cet approvisionnement, suivant les nécessités des lieux, au strict nécessaire pur suffire à se rendre dans un port étranger neutre le plus proche une première fois, et refuser tout approvisionnement en cas de retour une seconde fois de bâtiments d'une même nation belligérante.

9. Ces navires ne peuvent prendre de combustible que pour gagner le port le plus proche de leur propre pays, ou de celui dont l'administration est confiée à leur Gouvernement, ou du pays, allié, au choix de l'autorité Impériale locale. Les restrictions précédentes concernant les approvisionnements seront applicables au combustible.

4. If the warship does not leave Turkish waters within the period provided for above, the Turkish Government will take such steps as they may deem necessary to render this vessel incapable of putting to sea during the war.

5. Warships are expected to respect the sovereign rights of the Turkish Empire, to refrain from all acts prejudicial to Turkish neutrality, and not to commit any hostile acts in Turkish territorial waters, including capture and the right of search.

6. If enemy belligerent warships happen to be simultaneously in the same Turkish port or roadstead, at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of one belligerent warship and that of the other enemy belligerent warship, the order of departure being decided by that of arrival, unless the vessel which arrived first be obliged to remain for reasons foreseen above in No. 1. Similarly a belligerent warship may only leave a Turkish port or roadstead twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant vessel under an enemy flag.

7. In non-prohibited Turkish ports and roadsteads belligerent warships may only repair their damages to such an extent as is consonant with the safety of navigation, and may not increase their military strength in any manner whatsoever. The Turkish authorities will verify the nature of the repairs to be made ; these must be carried out as quickly as possible.

8. The said vessels may only re-visit up to their normal supply in peace time. Nevertheless, in the exceptional circumstances of the present war, the Turkish authorities may, in the first instance, reduce this supply, according to the requirements of the districts, to what is strictly necessary to reach the nearest neutral foreign port, and may refuse all supplies in the case of a second return by vessels of a like belligerent nation.

9. Such vessels may only take in sufficient fuel to reach the nearest harbour in their own country, or of a country the administration of which is entrusted to their Government, or of an allied country, at the discretion of the local Turkish authority. The preceding restrictions concerning supplies will be applicable to fuel.

10. Les règlements sanitaires, de pilotage, de douane, de port et des phares ottomans devront être observés et respectés par les bâtiments de guerre des belligérants.

11. Est défendu d'amener des prises dans un des ports ou rades ottomans (non interdits) sauf pour cause d'innavigabilité, de mauvais état de mer, de manque de combustible ou de provisions, auquel cas, autorisation devra être demandée aux autorités Impériales locales ; celles-ci l'accorderont après constatation de la cause précitée. La prise devra repartir aussitôt que ladite cause aura cessé ; l'approvisionnement en combustible et en provision se fera dans les conditions prévues pour les navires de guerre.

Aucun tribunal des prises ne peut être constitué par un belligérant ni sur le sol de l'Empire ni sur un navire dans ses eaux territoriales.

12. Est interdit aux belligérants de faire des ports et eaux ottomans la base d'opérations navales contre leurs adversaires ; d'installer sur le sol et dans les eaux territoriales des stations radio-télégraphiques ou tout appareil destiné à servir comme moyen de communication avec les forces belligérantes sur terre ou sur mer ; d'établir des dépôts de combustible soit sur le sol ottoman, soit sur des navires stationnés dans ses eaux territoriales.

13. Les dispositions qui précèdent ne dérogent en rien au régime des Détroits, qui reste le même, tel qu'il est établi par les traités internationaux.

14. Le droit international général est applicable dans toutes les questions non prévues par les dispositions qui précèdent.

Constantinople, le 28 septembre, 1914.

10. The Turkish sanitary, pilotage, customs, port and lighthouse regulations must be observed and respected by belligerent warships.

11. It is forbidden to bring prizes into any of the (non-prohibited) Turkish ports or roadsteads, save in the case of impossibility of navigation, of roughness of the sea, lack of fuel or provisions, in which case permission must be asked from the local Turkish authorities ; the latter will grant it after verification of the aforesaid cause. The prize shall be required to leave as soon as the said cause shall have ceased to exist ; the taking in of fuel and provisions shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down for warships.

No Prize Court may be established by a belligerent either on Turkish territory or on a vessel in Turkish territorial waters.

12. Belligerents are forbidden to make Turkish harbours and roadsteads a base for naval operations against their adversaries ; to erect on land or in territorial waters any wireless telegraphy station or installation destined to serve as a means of communication with belligerent forces by land or sea ; to establish depôts of fuel either on Turkish territory or on ships stationed in Turkish territorial waters.

13. The above provisions in no way supersede the regulations governing the Straits, which remain as established by international treaty.

14. General international law is applicable in all questions not provided for in the above regulations.

Constantinople, September 28, 1914.

Enclosure 2 in No. 145.

Note verbale communicated to Sublime Porte.

HIS Britannic Majesty's Embassy is in receipt of the *note verbale* of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the 28th September, in which are set forth at length the rules laid down by the Imperial Ottoman Government with a view to securing proper respect for their neutrality during the present hostilities in Europe.

In the preamble to this *note verbale* the Imperial Ministry states that the rules contained in it have been adopted in order to enable the Imperial Government to discharge their duties as neutrals. The rules themselves indicate a conception of those duties closely in accord with the general principles held by His Majesty's Government. It is all the more, therefore, a matter of surprise to His Majesty's Embassy that the practice of the Ottoman Government should have hitherto been so entirely at variance with these principles.

Rule 1 prohibits the entrance into Ottoman ports of belligerent warships, except in case of damage or on account of the state of the sea, and requires their departure as soon as circumstances permit.

Rule 2 prescribes that no belligerent warship, even though authorised for special reasons to enter an Ottoman harbour, shall remain more than twenty-four hours. These rules were not applied by the Imperial Ottoman Government when they allowed the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau" to enter the Dardanelles and to remain in Turkish waters for an indefinite period, on the pretext that a sale, as to the genuineness of which no evidence exists, had taken place.

Neither did the Imperial Ottoman Government apply to these ships the provisions of rule 4, which requires that vessels which have exceeded a visit of twenty-four hours should be incapacitated from taking part in any hostilities during the war, as both these vessels, which remain under German control, are notoriously in a state of complete preparation to proceed to sea.

Rule 5, which prohibits the performance or acts prejudicial to Ottoman neutrality, including acts of capture and search, was violated in a flagrant manner by the "Breslau," when it visited and searched British ships in the Dardanelles shortly after its arrival in those waters. The Imperial Government have never demanded any public satisfaction from the Government whose ship committed this indefensible outrage on their neutrality. By thus condoning the act of the "Breslau," the Imperial Government failed signally in their own duties as a neutral.

The Imperial Ottoman Government have not applied the provisions of rule 7, prohibiting foreign war vessels from increasing their military value in an Ottoman port, where they are only permitted to make such repairs as their own security demands and within the shortest possible period of time, nor the provisions of rule 8, regarding the prohibition of all revictualling, etc., of belligerent warships returning a second time to the same Ottoman port. The "Goeben" and the "Breslau" remaining, as has been said above, under German control, have been repaired under the auspices of the official representatives of the German Government, have put to sea under German command, and have been revictualled at German expense on returning from the various cruises in the Black Sea. By tolerating these violations of their own rules, the Turkish Government have again failed in their duty as neutrals.

The Imperial Ottoman Government have further neglected the obligation to prevent foreign warships from making an Ottoman port a base of naval operations against their enemies; from installing wireless stations on land or in territorial waters, to serve as a means of communication with the belligerent forces on land or sea, obligations which are clearly recognised by the adoption of rule 12. The flagrant violation of this rule by ships like the "General," the "Lily Rickmers," and the "Corcovado," has not been checked by the Imperial Government. They have, indeed, departed from their duty as neutrals, not merely by tolerating the proceedings of those ships, but they have in some cases facilitated them by allowing German ships to fly the Ottoman flag, as a result of illegal and fictitious transfers. The special case of the "Corcovado" has formed the subject of a separate communication, to which His Majesty's Embassy trusts that an early reply will be returned.

Finally, rule 13, which states that the status of the Straits is unaffected by the measures taken by the Imperial Government, has been violated by the Ottoman authorities themselves, who, in violation of a series of international acts, have interfered with the free passage of the Dardanelles by British merchant vessels.

In the presence of the facts set forth above, it is impossible for the Imperial Ottoman Government to maintain that they have hitherto observed that duty as neutrals, the performance of which the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs declares them to have had in view when drawing up the rules embodied in its circular note of the 28th September. If, after consecrating their recognition of these duties by an official communication, the Imperial Government should continue to tolerate the use of its territory by German ships and agents for purposes connected with the war, His Majesty's Embassy will feel itself constrained to protest with renewed vigour against what it cannot but consider a partial and unneutral attitude on the part of the Imperial Ottoman Government, and must reserve to His Majesty's Government complete liberty of action. If, on the other hand, the object of the communication is to prove that the Imperial Government are prepared to embark on a new line of action, His Britannic Majesty's Embassy will have the utmost satisfaction in taking act of an assurance in that sense and bringing it to the knowledge of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

No. 146.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

Constantinople, October 6, 1914.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note I have addressed to the Grand Vizier on the subject of the measures the Porte propose to take against British warships in the Shatt-el-Arab, expressing the hope that no action be taken which might have serious consequences.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure in No. 146.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Constantinople, October 4, 1914.

Your Highness,

I HAVE just received a telegram from His Majesty's Consul at Basra stating that the Vali has written to him saying that the Porte have communicated to me the measures which they propose to take against a British man-of-war which is in the Shatt-el-Arab unless it leaves within twenty-four hours, and that the Shatt-el-Arab from Fao to Gurna is inland water, like the Dardanelles, and closed to foreign warships.

I am instructed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enquire on what grounds the Sublime Porte base their objection to His Majesty's ship remaining in Mohammerah, a Persian port?

In the meantime I would express the hope that your Highness will instruct the Vali without loss of time to avoid taking any measures against a British man-of-war which might have serious consequences at this critical period.

As a matter of fact, H.M.S. "Odin" left the Shatt-el-Arab some days ago, and I am not aware what British ship has taken her place.

I avail, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

Sir,

Constantinople, October 6, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a note addressed by me to the Imperial Ottoman Government on the 5th instant with regard to the hostile attitude of the Ottoman press towards Great Britain and British interests.

I also enclose copy of a letter I addressed to Talaat Bay on the previous day on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure 1 in No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Grand Vizier.

Your Highness,

Constantinople, October 5, 1914.

I HAVE on several occasions complained to your Highness of the hostile tone of the Ottoman press towards Great Britain and British interests, and I have frequently represented to your Highness and to the Minister of the Interior the unfavourable impression which His Majesty's Government will derive of the sentiments of the Ottoman Government from the deliberate misrepresentations and the malicious accusations of the organs of public opinion.

Your Highness has assured me from time to time of your regret that the press should display so hostile a spirit towards my country and to the cause for which we have taken up arms and owing to your Highness's intervention I most willingly admit that there have been short periods during which it has displayed a greater moderation in the volume and frequency of its abuse. Your Highness has also begged me not to attach too great an importance to the newspapers, which you have assured me do not influence public opinion to any appreciable extent, and are not therefore deserving of serious attention.

In ordinary circumstances I should have been in agreement with your Highness, except in regard to the extent of the harm done by these irresponsible writers, a matter of which I am incompetent to judge, but it must be remembered that the Ottoman Empire is now living under martial law, and that vigorous press censorship is enforced—apparently in the interests of Germany—which has rendered the publication of news from British sources difficult, and the public expression of opinion favourable to England impossible both at Constantinople and in the provinces.

The press articles of which I complain are, therefore, authorised and approved by the press censor, or in other words by the Ottoman Government, whose views they must be held to represent.

This state of affairs is the more grave, as one of the main objects which certain newspapers have had in view has been to misinform public opinion in this country as to the true character of British rule in India and British control in Egypt, and as to the attitude of the populations of those countries towards Great Britain.

It is, however, difficult to reconcile these hostile utterances with those of your Highness, who has always assured me of the friendly sentiments of the Ottoman Government towards Great Britain, and of their desire and intention to maintain good relations with His Majesty's Government.

In these circumstances, I am at a loss to know what I should report to my Government, who will doubtless desire to know why the Ottoman Government permit the publication of inflammatory articles against Great Britain if their sentiments are well-intentioned. I would call your Highness's special attention to two articles which have appeared in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 16th (29th) September and the 19th September (2nd October). The first of these articles gives an entirely untrue account of the action of the British fleet outside the Dardanelles, which it accuses of preventing merchandise from coming into the port. The object of these accusations is to mislead public opinion with regard to the intentions of Great Britain, and to hide the real reason for the presence of the British fleet, which, as is well known to your Highness, is the retention of the German officers and crews.

The second article which I enclose* not only misrepresents the motives which induced my Government to embark on the present war, but characterises England as the enemy of small nations, declares that she wishes to drive the Moslem Powers into a holy war against Germany, and traduces the character of British control in Egypt. Both articles are only examples of the innumerable utterances of a similar kind in which the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" and other papers indulge. I will not weary your Highness with other specimens in Turkish, but to prove how varied are the attacks made on my country and my Government with the express sanction of the authorities responsible for the press, I enclose a copy* of a paper called the "Défense nationale," a French organ which is specially distinguished for its virulent and calumnious attacks on Great Britain, and which, while purporting to represent authorised military opinion, is in reality, as your Highness is doubtless aware, produced by a person of non-Ottoman and non-Moslem origin and of most disreputable antecedents.

I venture to beg your Highness, who has laboured unceasingly and devotedly in the interests of peace, to give instructions to the responsible authorities not to allow the publication in future of articles so totally at variance with what your Highness has repeatedly declared to be the policy of the Imperial Government. I would at the same time beg of your Highness to secure publicity for the enclosed statement which I have prepared, the object of which is, as your Highness will see, to correct one of the most specific calumnies recently published.

I avail, &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

*Not printed.

Enclosure 2 in No. 147.

Statement.

The statement made in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 16th (29th) September that the British and French fleets outside the Dardanelles have prevented the importation of merchandise into the port of Constantinople is an entire misrepresentation. The allied fleet has never in a single instance interfered with the export or import trade of this country.

The retention of the allied fleets in the neighbourhood of the entrances to the straits is solely due to the continued presence of the German admiral, officers, and crews on the warships recently sold to Turkey, and to the officering of the rest of the Turkish fleet by Germans.

Enclosure 3 in No. 147.

Sir L. Mallet to Talant Bey.

(Translation.)

*Constantinople,**le 4 octobre 1914.*

Mon cher Ministre,

SAURIEZ-vous m'expliquer pourquoi la censure a supprimé une partie importante du discours prononcé dernièrement par l'Agha Khan?

Je vous transmets une copie du discours sur lequel est marqué la partie supprimée. Voudriez-vous le faire imprimer dans les journaux ottomans? Il n'est que juste qu'on publie dans un pays neutre toutes les opinions.

Je vous signale aussi un article qui a paru dans le "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" du 2 octobre, qui est mensonger et plein de malveillance pour la Grande-Bretagne.

Puisque la presse est censurée, je ne puis qu'en conclure que les sentiments d'Agha-olu Ahmed sont approuvés ou inspirés par le Gouvernement. Dans tous les cas, le Gouvernement est responsable tant que la censure existe. Dans les circonstances, à qui dois-je croire? Car le Gouvernement parle avec deux voix différentes, mais toutes deux officielles.

Bien sincèrement à vous,

LOUIS MALLET.

* Not printed.

*Constantinople,**October 4, 1914.*

My dear Minister,

CAN you explain to me why the censor suppressed an important part of the speech recently made by the Agha Khan?

I enclose a copy* of the speech, showing the part that was suppressed. Would you please have it printed in the Turkish press? It is only right that every opinion should be published in a neutral country.

I would also draw your attention to an article which appeared in the "Terdjuman-i-Hakkikat" of the 2nd October, which is untrue and full of malevolence towards Great Britain.

As the press is censored, I can only conclude that the sentiments of Agha-olu Ahmed are approved or inspired by the Government. In any case, so long as the censorship exists the Government are clearly responsible. In the circumstances, whom can we believe? For the Government speak with two conflicting voices, both of which are none the less official.

LOUIS MALLET.

No. 148.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 19, 1914.

NEW Governor-General of Basra with six army officers, including two German officers, also six naval officers, including two Germans, and 150 Turkish

sailors with three columns of ammunition, arrived at Alexandretta on morning of 18th October by railway from Constantinople. Their final destination is believed to be Basra. I am also informed that Maan is their true destination.

No. 149.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 19, 1914.

WITHIN last few days following have passed through Adana in direction of Syria: 450 gendarmes with 600 sailors, of whom 200 were German, 52 German naval and military officers, a commandant of police, 45 civilian officials, of whom two were German, 10 engines, and 3 or 4 automobiles, said to contain German officers.

No. 150.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 19.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, October 19, 1914.

I AM informed that Bimbashi Gamil, staff officer in Turkish army, Khoga (Imam) Ali Haider, Khoga (Imam) Amin, and Khoga (Imam) Rustom, have left Smyrna in order to carry on a Turcophile propaganda in India.

No. 151.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 20.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 19, 1914.

IT is pretty clear that naval parties are on their way both to Akaba and the Persian Gulf, as well as smaller groups to Syrian coast ports. There are plenty of German reserve mercantile marine officers available, in addition to "Goeben" and "Breslau" officers and others who have subsequently arrived. Although there is at present no actual confirmation of arrival in Constantinople of Austrian officers and sailors, this is regarded as also possible.

It is very likely now that consignment of mines has actually got as far as Maan.

At Akaba it is not impossible that floating mines may be let loose penetrating into the Red Sea; in Persian Gulf defence of waterway will no doubt be prepared.

Consul at Damascus reports that fifty Germans arrived at Akaba quite recently. These are believed to be wounded from East Africa.

No. 152.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 22.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 21, 1914.

BATTERY of six guns which left Constantinople on 11th instant, and which I think were heavy guns, have, together with aeroplane, arrived at Alexandretta and left for the south.

Since 18th October there have been no movements of troops to or from Damascus. Some trucks of ammunition went round by rail to Nablus Sidi, and cases of rifles arrived from Aleppo.

No. 153.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 22.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 21, 1914.

IT should not be forgotten that one of the elements in the situation that cannot be overlooked is possibility of *coup d'Etat* by Minister of War, supported by Germans.

No. 154.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 22.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 22, 1914.

A MANIFESTO, the authorship of which is attributed to Sheikh Aziz Shawish, is being secretly circulated at Beirut. Manifesto bears alleged signatures of ten representatives of Moslem countries under foreign rule. It incites Moslem soldiers to mutiny in their respective countries in defence of Islam, and bids them desert the allies and join Germany. Whole tenor is fanatical and inflammatory.

No. 155.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 22.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 22, 1914.

MY immediately preceding telegram.

I understand that several thousand copies of manifesto are to be smuggled into Egypt and India and other Moslem countries through Syria.

No. 156.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 22, 1914.

GERMAN officers now on frontier seem bent on forcing matters. General Officer Commanding Egypt anticipates Arab raid at any moment at their instigation.

No. 157.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 23.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 22, 1914.

I HAVE seen the Russian Ambassador again this morning. He is sure that unless Turks mean to betray Germans, the possibility of which he does not exclude, they will make war on Russia on receipt of first half of a sum of 4,000,000L which Germany is providing.

It is currently reported about 1,000,000L has already arrived.

Russian successes on Vistula will spur on Germans to further efforts here, but it is difficult to say whether it will increase or diminish chance of Turkish participation in the war.

Virulent attacks and propaganda against Great Britain seem to show Government are anxious to justify themselves in public estimation if war breaks out, and it may indicate that they mean to provoke war themselves, as they are aware that we shall not do so.

No. 158.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 22.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 22, 1914.

ONE of objects of press campaign here now is to prove that Great Britain is aiming deliberate blows at Islam, as such, and a statement is being circulated here that British Government are preventing pilgrimages from Egypt this year. One form of this statement is that a Fetva has been issued prescribing that as Egyptian Government cannot protect pilgrims, there shall be no pilgrimage. It is insinuated that this Fetva has been extorted by British.

No. 159.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 23, 1914.

MINING of Shatt-el-Arab.

Your telegram of 17th October.*

The ancient right of free navigation of the river was solemnly affirmed as late as 29th July, 1913, in Article 1 of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement signed on that day. It is a right which His Majesty's Government cannot allow to be nullified by the mining of the channel. They will be forced to regard any attempt to lay mines in the river as an act of open hostility and provocation to this country, and they must reserve to themselves the right of taking their own measures, if necessary, to maintain the freedom of navigation.

You should make a representation in these terms to the Turkish Government, and add a firm protest against the apparent intention of blocking the international waterway of the Shatt-el-Arab, which offers the only means of access to the port of Mohammerah and the neighbouring Persian littoral.

* See No. 135.

No. 160.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Cheetham.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 23, 1914.

I HEAR that Turkish Minister at Sophia has left his post for Germany. Report ed object is to arrange with German Government for stirring up of Moslem fanaticism in India, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis.

No. 161.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 24.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 23, 1914.

TWENTY projectors, 10 electric mines, 4 electric motors, 500 cases of Mauser ammunition have arrived via Rustchuk, in addition to arrivals already reported previously.

No. 162.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 24.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 23, 1914.

VERY large quantities of bar gold have recently arrived. Nearly a million's worth was taken to Deutsche Bank three nights ago under escort, and there is information that previous consignments have been similarly conveyed. It is probable that between two and three millions have arrived altogether.

No. 163.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey—(Received October 24.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 23, 1914.

GERMAN named Kellerman has just left Aleppo for Haifa or the south. 2,000 camels, 1,500 water-skins, 400 bicycles, all canvas and canvas bags, together with food-stuffs, are being requisitioned in Aleppo.

Information goes to show that an Arab raid has been possible during last few weeks, and contingency has certainly to be watched.

No. 164.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 24.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 23, 1914.

LAST night Minister of Marine sent me message to say that neutrality would be maintained by Turkish Government. He gave same assurances in categorical terms yesterday to French Ambassador, and said that Minister of Interior's views were the same. Ambassador said that it was reported that an agreement existed with Germany to go to war on certain terms being fulfilled. Minister of Marine denied this absolutely, and also declared that Turkey was not going to war. My French colleague then enquired what was meaning of preparations in Syria and of all the violent talk about Egypt. Minister of Marine replied that England was treating Egypt as if it belonged to her, whereas it formed part of Ottoman dominions. Turks were indifferent about India, Tripoli, and Tunis, &c., but Egypt was on their frontier, and they felt about it as French did about Alsace-Lorraine. They would do nothing officially, but would shut their eyes to any agitation which was directed against English occupation of Egypt. Continuing, he referred to a proposal which he had made me a fortnight ago, to the effect that England and Turkey should now sign convention on lines of Drummond-Wolff Convention, providing for evacuation of Egypt by British troops at end of war. It is quite true he made this suggestion. I did not report it at the time because it was so entirely unpractical. This shows that Germans are turning all their attention to Egypt, and are inciting the Turks against us, so that we must expect to have a considerable amount of trouble on frontier.

Turkish newspapers are full of Egypt just now and of our high-handed proceedings. It is, e.g., announced to-day that we have closed El Azhar mosque. There is no doubt that Germans are at bottom of this, and are inciting religious fanaticism of Turks against us.

No. 165.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 24.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 23, 1914.

UNITED efforts of Germans and Ottoman Government at Haifa are being concentrated on arousing anti-English feeling amongst the Moslems; German Consul is touring the district with this view. The worst offender is the Ottoman Telegraph Agency. Yesterday, for example, it announced that the Ameer of Afghanistan will start a Holy War, and that he is invading India.

No. 166.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic)

Foreign Office, October 24, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 23rd October gives the impression that Turkey considers sending an armed force over the frontier of Egypt as being in some way different

from acts of war against Russia. You should disabuse the Turkish Government of any such idea, and inform them that a military violation of frontier of Egypt will place them in a state of war with three allied Powers.

I think you should enumerate to Grand Vizier the hostile acts of which we complain, and warn him that, if German influences succeed in pushing Turkey to cross the frontiers of Egypt and threaten the international Suez Canal, which we are bound to preserve, it will not be we, but Turkey, that will have aggressively disturbed the *status quo*.

The following is a convenient summary of Turkish acts of which we complain, and which, combined, produce a most unfavourable impression. You might send it to Grand Vizier :—

"The Mosul and Damascus Army Corps have, since their mobilisation, been constantly sending troops south preparatory to an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal from Akaba and Gaza. A large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture. Transport has been collected and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akaba to protect the force from naval attack, and the notorious Sheikh Aziz Shawish, who has been so well known as a firebrand in raising Moslem feeling against Christians, has published and disseminated through Syria, and probably India, an inflammatory document urging Mahomedans to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Prüffer, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against the British occupation, and is now attached to the German Embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict."

* See No. 164.

No. 167.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 25, 1914.

WHOLE fleet has been at Kadikui since 20th October.

"Breslau" took seventy mines on board yesterday, and had steam up in company of mine-layers "Nilufer" and "Samsun."

There is fairly sure evidence that no submarine has yet arrived in parts or otherwise.

No. 168.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 27.)

(Telegraphic.)

Petrograd, October 26, 1914.

FORTY-TWO Germans, disguised as tourists, are said to have arrived at Aleppo. They are members of General Staff and of crews of "Goeben" and "Breslau." It is believed that they have 150 mines with them. Some of the officers are bound for Bagdad and Basra, others for Beirut and Tripoli.

No. 169.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 27.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 27, 1914.

ENVER PASHA, Jemal, and Talaat Bey, are making every preparation for an expedition against Egypt, which is evidently now their uppermost thought. A majority of the Committee are, however, said to be against war, and are showing considerable opposition to the scheme. I am unable to vouch for this, but the news appears to be fairly well authenticated. Halil Bey started for Berlin this morning, and he is said

to be about to negotiate with the German Government. It seems difficult to explain his journey on any other hypothesis than that the Turks wish to postpone any decisive action.

No. 170.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 27, 1914.

IT is now clear what, with exception of Minister of War, Turkish Government are seeking to temporise.

I have reliable information that on the 22nd October Austrian Ambassador urged immediate war on Minister of Interior and Halil. Both these officials maintained that it would be wiser to wait until the situation in Egypt and Caucasus cleared before moving, and suggested it would be time enough to move in the spring. They were not sure that, if they went to war, Italy might not join the allies. Austrian Ambassador retorted that spring would be too late, and that it was essential to Germany and Austria that Turkey should declare herself with them at once. His Excellency was clearly greatly dissatisfied at their attitude.

Enver Pasha, on the other hand, whom Austrian Ambassador saw subsequently, said that he was determined to have war, whatever his colleagues might desire. Turkish fleet would be sent into Black Sea, and he could easily arrange with Admiral Suchon to provoke hostilities.

Fleet has, in point of fact, to-day gone into Black Sea, so it is impossible to foretell what is in store.

No. 171.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 28, 1914.

PORTE regrets that owing to pressure of military requirements they are unable to accept wireless telegraphy messages sent from England for His Majesty's Embassy.

No. 172.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, October 28, 1914.

I HAVE received reliable information that some German officers unsuccessfully endeavoured to persuade Commandant of Turk post to attack our post at Kossaimo, and that, on making further efforts with this object, they were arrested and sent to Beersheba. If true, story shows desire of Germans to precipitate matters.

No. 173.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, October 28, 1914.

TWO thousand armed Bedouins are advancing to attack the Canal, and have watered at Magdaba, which is 20 miles inside Egyptian frontier, 26th October.

No. 174.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 28, 1914.

IT is reported that four Turkish gunboats are intending to proceed from Alexandretta.

You should warn Turkish Government that, as long as German officers remain on "Goeben" and "Breslau" and Turkish fleet is practically under German

control, we must regard movement of Turkish ships as having a hostile intention and, should Turkish gunboats proceed to sea, we must in self-defence stop them.

As soon as Turkish Government carry out their promise respecting German crews and officers and observe the laws of neutrality with regard to "Goeben" and "Breslau," and free the Turkish fleet from German control, we shall regard Turkish ships as neutrals, but, till then, we must protect ourselves against any movements that threaten us.

No. 175.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 28, 1914.

ON 26th October a special train left Aleppo for Jerablus with two German and four Turkish naval officers and 100 Turkish sailors, with large quantities of ship's tackle and accessories.

No. 176.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey—(Received October 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 29, 1914.

I HAVE seen the Grand Vizier and informed him that, in spite of his assurances, the Bedouins had crossed the frontier and were in occupation of wells of Magdaba, 20 miles within Egyptian territory. I reminded him of the warning which I had addressed to him on the receipt of instructions contained in your telegram of 24th October,* and asked him for explanation. His Highness replied that he had instructed Minister of War, after representations which I had made to him, on no account to allow movement of any force across the frontier. If it were true, he would give immediate orders for recall of Bedouins, but he did not believe accuracy of the information.

I replied that it was necessary at such a crisis that I should speak quite frankly, that it was a matter for public notoriety that there were divisions of opinion in the Cabinet, that his Highness was not master of the situation, and that, if Minister of War and extremists had decided upon an expedition against Egypt, his Highness could not prevent it. Grand Vizier replied that I was absolutely mistaken, and that, if it came to that, military party would not act without full assent of the Government. I said that in that case the time had come to put them to the test, and that unless expedition were immediately recalled, I could not answer for the consequences. As it was, I might at any moment receive instructions to ask for my passports, in which case Turkish Government would be at war with the Triple Entente at a time when German official communiques admitted defeat on the Vistula.

* See No. 166.

No. 177.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Petrograd, October 29, 1914.

RUSSIAN gunboat at Odessa has been sunk, and Feodosia bombarded by Turkish fleet. Turkish officers who were sent on shore to demand surrender of Novorossiisk were arrested by prefect and ship left without taking further action.

Above information just communicated by Russian Government.

No. 178.

Mr. Roberts to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 29.)

(Telegraphic.)

Odessa, October 29, 1914.

BEFORE dawn this morning two or three Turkish torpedo-boats raided Odessa harbour and sank Russian gunboat "Donetz". French ship "Portugal" damaged; two of the crew killed, two wounded. Russian steamships "Vitiaz" and "Liazares" and "Whanpao" damaged. Some loss of life was caused in the town itself by shell fire.

No. 179.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 30, 1914.

IN view of hostile acts that have been committed, Russian Government have instructed Russian Ambassador to leave Constantinople with all his staff.

Should His Excellency leave, you should yourself send in a note to the Sublime Porte to say that His Majesty's Government have learnt with the utmost surprise of the wanton attacks made upon open and undefended towns of a friendly country without any warning and without the slightest provocation, and that these acts constitute an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, usage, and comity. Russia has shown the utmost patience and forbearance in face of repeated violations of the rules of neutrality by Turkey, and in face of most provocative acts, amounting in reality to acts of hostility, and in this attitude of restraint her allies, Great Britain and France, have co-operated. It is evident that there is no chance of a return to a proper observance of neutrality so long as the German naval and military missions remain at Constantinople, and such a situation cannot be prolonged.

Unless, therefore, the Turkish Government will divest themselves of all responsibility for these unprovoked acts of hostility by dismissing the German military and naval missions and fulfilling their often repeated promises about the German crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau," and will give you a satisfactory reply to this effect within twelve hours from the date of the delivery of the note you should ask for your passports and leave Constantinople with the staff of the Embassy.

No. 180.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received October 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

(Constantinople, October 30, 1914.

RUSSIAN Ambassador asked for his passports this afternoon and I and my French colleague have followed suit.

Minister of the Interior, in conversation with a neutral colleague this afternoon, practically admitted that Turkey had thrown in her lot with Germany.

I have had a very painful interview with the Grand Vizier, who had been kept in the dark as to his colleague's intentions, and who will doubtless be set aside to-night.

No. 181.

Mr. Cheetham to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received November 2.)

Sir,

Cairo, October 20, 1914.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th ultimo,* I have the honour to submit copies of further interrogatories of the German spy, Robert Mors.

I have, &c.,

(For Mr. Cheetham),

ROBERT GREG.

See No. 125.

Enclosure in No. 181.

Further Interrogation of Lieutenant Mors.

MULAZIM AWAL ROBERT MORS, recalled and re-examined, states :—

" I arrived in Constantinople on the evening of the 4th September, 1914, and put up at the Hotel Germania. I met M. Curt Prüfer there, and he introduced me to Omar Fauzi Bey, the Turkish staff officer who asked me to call upon him at the War Office. I did so on the 6th September. He questioned me on the state of Egypt and on the chances of success of a native rising in this country. He mentioned that the German diplomatic and consular officials had been expelled, and that all German subjects had been arrested and were to be deported. He also asked me if I knew M. Dusreicher, who, he declared, had also been sent out of the country. He stated likewise that he had heard that the Egyptian army and police had been disarmed, and asked me if it were true, to which I replied that I thought it was very improbable. He then told me he had emissaries in Egypt fomenting trouble, to prepare the way for a Turkish invasion, and to compel the British to split up their forces. In reply to my enquiry, he explained that two bands of native marauders were to be organised in each Imdiria, to attack the railway, and commit outrages on the property of British subjects, &c. These bands were to be recruited from the malefactor class, and there would be a Turkish officer in every province to direct their operations. Each band would be composed of from ten to fifteen men, and when an important *coup* was contemplated in any Imdiria the two bands would unite, the idea being to oblige the British to scatter their forces all over the country. Fauzi Bey said he had a list of fifty Egyptian army and police officers, from whom he expected either active or passive assistance. Four strong bands of Bedouins were also being formed to operate in the Suez Canal zone, two east and two west. Each band was to be fifty strong. Fauzi Bey made a rough sketch of the Canal to explain to me the rôle of these Bedouins. He said the British had detached posts at intervals along the Canal. Two of the most isolated of these would be attacked simultaneously and, if possible, annihilated. The intermediate posts would then go to their assistance, whereupon the third and fourth troops of Bedouins would raid the weakened points and fire on the steamers in the Canal. The instructions given to the bands were to retire into the desert if the post attacked was strongly reinforced, and then to return and attack another post, &c.

" Fauzi Bey asked me if I would help to carry out these plans, and suggested that I should assist a Turkish officer who was already in Alexandria to carry out these komitajis operations in that district. If not, I could take part in some way in the military operations to be undertaken in Egypt. I replied that, as an officer, I could have nothing to do with the komitajis part of his programme, which, from a German point of view, was beneath the dignity of an officer, but that I was quite disposed to participate in military operations against Egypt on condition (1) I was granted the rank of officer in the Turkish army, (2) that the German Ambassador approved of my decision and (3) that I was not required to start before my family arrived from Egypt. At this stage of our conversation a Bedawi sheikh arrived, and I rose to take my leave, but Fauzi Bey begged me to remain. The sheikh talked to Fauzi Bey on the Canal part of the programme, and I gathered from their remarks that it had already been discussed between them. I should mention that the sheikh on arriving asked the Bey if he could speak in my presence, to which Fauzi assented. They then discussed plans for destroying the embankment between the fresh-water canal and the Suez Canal, in order to cut off the drinking water supply of Ismailia and Suez. I asked the sheikh how he proposed to divert the fresh-water Canal into Suez Canal. He replied that with 200 men and sufficient dynamite he could do it in thirty-four hours. Fauzi Bey interposed that he could easily have 1,000 kilog. of dynamite if he required it. I asked the sheikh sarcastically if he meant to employ Bedouin or fellahs on the job, to which he replied, somewhat nettled, that it did not matter which. The sheikh left us and Fauzi Bey, and I continued our conversation. I asked him how he was going to organise a revolution in Egypt without arms, and mentioned that the Arms Law had been vigorously applied since two years ago. He replied that he had a sufficient quantity of arms in the country, and in any case arms could be smuggled through with ease. I reverted to the subject of the fresh-water canal, remarking that I thought it an absurd project, to which he replied that he believed it quite practical and that the sheikh was a man of intelligence and sense.

He went on to say that it was not the only means which he had with which to deal with the Canal problem. A wealthy Turk had presented the Government with a steamship which sailed under the Italian flag and was commanded by an ex-officer of the Turkish navy. This ship was to take a full cargo of cement from an Italian port and her manifests were to be made out for Massowa. The captain was to submit to any search by British warships without demur, and on reaching Port Said to steam at full speed down the Canal. He was then to sink her by one of three methods, viz., (1) to collide with a British ship; (2) to provoke a British warship to sink her by ignoring signals; (3) to sink her himself. Fauzi Bey told me he had a trustworthy Egyptian officer who was leaving for Egypt by the first Khedivial mail steamer to take part in the operations there and to bear instructions to his agents. I afterwards spoke to Dr. Prüfer about Fauzi's Canal project. He did not seem to approve, but gave me the map of the Suez Canal. I met Fauzi again at the passport office as I was about to embark on the steamship "Saidia." He only greeted me, and said he hoped to see me back soon. He is the officer whom I mentioned in my former evidence as having seen me at the quays and who may have overheard my cabin number."

Q. Who are the police officers in league with Fauzi Bey?—A. He did not give me their names. I mentioned the names of several officers of my acquaintance, but after scrutinising the list he gave me a negative answer.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the army officers who figured on the list?—A. No.

Q. Who were the officers despatched to Egypt in connection with the organisation of the komitaji bands?—A. I do not know; they left for Egypt before me.

Q. Who was the Bedawi sheikh who discussed the fresh-water canal project?—A. I do not know his name. He was a man of about 50 years of age, with a full grey beard. He was about my height, but broad-shouldered and stout. He spoke educated Arabic without a Bedawi or Maghrabi accent.

Q. Who was the officer in Alexandria with whom you were to co-operate?—A. He gave me no inkling as to who he was.

Q. Did Enver Pasha speak to you on the subject of military operations in Egypt, the destruction of the Canal, etc?—A. Yes, on the day before I sailed, when I called upon him with Dr. Prüfer and the officer of the "Lorelei". He questioned me on public opinion here, whether the natives would revolt against the English if the Turks marched against Egypt, and suggested that I should see Fauzi Bey on the subject. I replied that I had already seen him, and I recapitulated what he had told me. Enver Pasha replied that there would be certainly something for me to do in Egypt when the time came for action there if I was then still disposed to accept. He also asked me if I spoke Arabic.

Q. Did Fauzi Bey mention the name of the Egyptian officer who was leaving for Egypt by the first Khedivial mail steamer?—A. No; but in the light of subsequent events I believe it was Hamuda Effendi.

Q. When you told Fauzi Bey that you were disposed to participate in military operations against this country, did he accept your offer?—A. Yes; but it was agreed between us that this should take effect after I returned from Alexandria with my family.

Q. Then why were you given the detonators to take to Egypt?—A. I do not know. I am convinced that Hamuda Effendi was the person designed for the enterprise connected with the detonators. I do not think that this mission was connected with the subject which Omar Fauzi Bey discussed with me. I think it must have been a secret between Sheikh Abd-el-Aziz Shawish, Drs. Ahmad Fuad and Prüfer, and Hamuda Effendi.

Q. Have you no idea what Hamuda was to do with the detonators?—A. I knew they were for use with bombs to be manufactured in this country.

Q. How do you know that?—A. Because once I found Sheikh Shawish sitting with Dr. Prüfer in the latter's room at the Hotel Germania. They were copying in Arabic a receipt for making bombs. The paper from which Sheikh Shawish was copying contained directions, a list of the component chemicals, and a sketch of a bomb in the right-hand bottom corner. I heard them mention that it was to be given to the Egyptian officer, and Sheikh Shawish said to me in Arabic "Hua zādit aryak."

Q. To what use were the bombs to be put?—A. I have no idea.

R. O. C. MORS.

No. 182.

Telegram communicated by Count Benckendorff on November 2.

M. SAZONOV télégraphie en date du 1^{er} novembre, 1914 :

"Le Chargé d'Affaires ottoman vient de me lire le télégramme suivant du Grand Vizir : 'Vous prie de dire au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères que nous regrettons infiniment qu'un acte d'hostilité provoqué par la flotte russe ait compromis relations amicales des deux pays. Vous pouvez assurer Gouvernement Impérial de Russie que la Sublime Porte ne manquera pas de donner à la question la solution qu'elle comporte et qu'elle adoptera des mesures propres à prévenir un renouvellement de faits analogues. Vous pouvez déclarer dès à présent au Ministre que sommes décidés à ne plus permettre à la flotte Impériale de passer dans la mer Noire et que nous espérons que la flotte russe, à son tour, ne viendra plus croiser dans nos parages. J'ai le ferme espoir que le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie voudra bien faire preuve en l'occurrence du même esprit de conciliation au nom des intérêts communs des deux pays.'

"J'ai répondu au Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie que je donne le démenti le plus catégorique à ce qu'il venait de me dire au sujet d'une initiative d'hostilités à la charge de la flotte russe ; je lui dis que je craignais qu'il était trop tard pour négocier ; que pourtant si la Sublime Porte se décidait au renvoi immédiat de tout le personnel militaire et marin allemand, on y pourrait penser et que des pourparlers no seraient pas impossibles pour une satisfaction que la Turquie aurait à donner pour l'agression illégitime de nos côtes et les dégâts commis.

"J'ai autorisé Fahr-Eddin à expédier un télégramme chiffré en ce sens, lui faisant pourtant observer que sa démarche ne changeait rien à la situation créée. Fahr-Eddin recevra demain ses passeports, et la réponse du Gouvernement ottoman pourra être transmise par l'organe de l'Ambassade d'Italie."

(Translation.)

M. SAZONOV telegraphs on the 1st November, 1914, as follows :

"The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires has just read me the following telegram from the Grand Vizir : 'I request you to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we infinitely regret that an act of hostility, provoked by the Russian fleet, should have compromised the friendly relations of the two countries. You can assure the Imperial Russian Government that the Sublime Porte will not fail to give the question such solution as it entails, and that they will adopt fitting measures to prevent a recurrence of similar acts. You can declare forthwith to the Minister that we have resolved no more to allow the Imperial fleet to enter the Black Sea, and that we trust that the Russian fleet, on their side, will no longer cruise in our waters. I have the firm hope that the Imperial Russian Government will give proof, on this occurrence, of the same spirit of conciliation in the common interests of both countries.'

"I replied to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires that I most categorically denied what he had just said respecting the initiation of hostilities by the Russian fleet ; I told him that I feared it was too late to negotiate ; that nevertheless, if the Sublime Porte decided upon the immediate dismissal of all the German military and naval officers and men, it might be possible to consider the question, and that discussion might not be impossible to reach some basis of satisfaction to be given by Turkey for the illegal act of aggression against our coasts and for the damage thereby inflicted.

"I authorised Fahr-Eddin to send a cypher telegram in this sense, but pointed out to him at the same time that the representation he had made in no way altered the situation. Fahr-Eddin will receive his passports to-morrow, and the reply from the Turkish Government can be sent through the Italian Embassy."

No. 183.

Sir E. Grey to Sir F. Bertie, Sir G. Buchanan, and Sir O. Greene.

Sir,

THE Turkish Ambassador called on the 31st ultimo and enquired whether this Department could give his Highness any information regarding the telegrams which

Foreign Office, November 3, 1914.

had appeared in the press on the subject of a Turkish attack on certain Russian ports.

Sir A. Nicolson informed His Highness of what had actually occurred in the Black Sea. Tewfik Pasha expressed surprise, and enquired what he should do in the extremely difficult position in which he now found himself. Sir A. Nicolson assured his Highness that His Majesty's Government would treat him personally with all respect and consideration, and that he would be given notice if it became necessary for diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Turkey to cease.

On the 2nd instant Tewfik Pasha again called and communicated to Sir A. Nicolson the text of a telegram which he had just received from the Grand Vizier, a copy of which is enclosed herein.

Sir A. Nicolson replied, and he was sure that I would agree with him, that he strongly demurred to the statement in the last paragraph of the Grand Vizier's telegram, to the effect that "His Majesty's Government had provoked a rupture of diplomatic relations." It was absurd to state that we had done so in view of the indisputable fact that Turkish ships had bombarded the ports of one of our allies, and had burnt and sunk a British steamer lying peaceably in a friendly port. Furthermore, there were active, not to say feverish, military and other preparations directed against the Suez Canal and Egypt. If the Ottoman Government were as desirous as they asserted of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain they should at once dismiss the German naval and military missions.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 183.

Text of Telegram to be communicated to Sir Edward Grey on behalf of Said Halim Pasha.

(Translation.)

JE suis très peiné de voir que, par suite de l'incident déplorable survenu dans la mer Noire, le Gouvernement britannique ■ décidé de rappeler son Ambassadeur à Constantinople.

Ainsi que je l'ai déclaré à maintes reprises à Sir Louis Mallet, je tiens fermement au maintien des relations d'amitié existant entre nos deux pays et je travaille toujours à ce qu'elles ne soit compromises en aucune façon.

Je regretterais donc beaucoup, si un incident, dû à des circonstances imprévues, était considéré par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique comme une cause de conflit entre les deux pays.

Par conséquent, j'aime à espérer que le Gouvernement Royal voudra bien, en témoignage de son désir réciproque de garder intact les relations amicales des deux pays, mettre fin un moment plus tôt à la rupture des relations diplomatiques qu'il vient de provoquer.

Constantinople, le 1^{er} (14) novembre, 1914.

I AM much grieved that, in consequence of the deplorable incident that has occurred in the Black Sea, the British Government have decided to recall their Ambassador from Constantinople.

As I have many times declared to Sir Louis Mallet, I am deeply desirous to maintain the relations of friendship existing between our two countries, and I am working without cease in order that they may not be compromised in any way.

I should therefore much regret if an incident, due to unforeseen circumstances, were to be considered by His Britannic Majesty's Government as a cause of conflict between the two countries.

Consequently, I hope that His Majesty's Government will be willing, in witness of their reciprocal desire to maintain intact the friendly relations of the two countries, to put an end, at the earliest possible moment, to the rupture of diplomatic relations which they have just provoked.

Constantinople, November 1 (14), 1914.

No. 184.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan, Sir F. Bertie, and Sir C. Greene.**Foreign Office, November 4, 1914.*

Sir,

TEWFIK PASHA called upon me this afternoon, and informed me that he had received instructions to ask for his passports, as His Majesty's Ambassador had already left Constantinople.

I expressed to Tewfik Pasha my personal regret at our official relations being terminated, as he had always acted in a loyal, straightforward, and friendly manner, and I had much appreciated the intercourse which we had had together during the past few years. I informed Tewfik Pasha that if his Government wished that hostilities between the two countries should cease, the only chance was to dismiss the German naval and military missions, and especially the officers and crews of the "Goeben" and "Breslau." So long as German officers remained in complete naval and military control at Constantinople, it was clear that they would continue to make war against us.

I am, etc.,
E. GREY.

No. 1094-W.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1093-W., dated the 17th December 1914, the following papers having been presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty are published for general information:—

DOCUMENTS RESPECTING THE NEGOTIATIONS PRECEDING THE WAR, PUBLISHED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

No. 1.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 10 (23), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre d'Autriche vient de transmettre, à 6 heures due soir, au Ministre des Finances Patchou, qui remplace Pashitch, une note ultimative de son Gouvernement fixant un délai de quarante-huit heures pour l'acceptation des demandes y contenues. Giesl a ajouté verbalement que pour le cas où la note ne serait pas acceptée intégralement dans un délai de quarante-huit heures, il avait l'ordre de quitter Belgrade avec le personnel de la légation. Patchou et les autres Ministres qui se trouvent en tournée électorale ont été rappelés et sont attendus à Belgrade demain vendredi à 10 heures du matin. Patchou, qui m'a communiqué le contenu de la note, sollicite l'aide de la Russie et déclare qu'aucun Gouvernement serbe ne pourra accepter les demandes de l'Autriche.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Telegram.)

The Austrian Minister, at 6 o'clock this evening, presented an ultimatum from his Government to the Minister of Finance, Patchou, in the absence of Pashitch, requiring the acceptance of the demands contained therein within forty-eight hours. Giesl added verbally that, in the event of failure to accept the note integrally within forty-eight hours, he was under instructions to leave Belgrade with the staff of the legation. Pashitch and the other Ministers, who are away electioneering, have been recalled and are expected at Belgrade to-morrow, Friday, at 10 A.M. Patchou, who communicated to me the contents of the note, solicits the help of Russia and declares that no Servian Government could accept the demands of Austria.

No. 2.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 10 (23), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

TEXTE de la note qui a été transmise aujourd'hui par le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie au Gouvernement serbe :

TEXT of the note presented to the Servian Government by the Austro-Hungarian Minister to-day.

[Here follows the text of the note, for which see "Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)" [Od. 7467], No. 4, p. 3—6.]

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

No. 3.

Note verbale personally presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, at 10 a.m. on July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

Le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal s'est trouvé dans la nécessité de remettre le jeudi 10 (23) du mois courant, par l'entremise du Ministre Impérial et Royal à Belgrade, la note suivante au Gouvernement Royal de Serbie.

[Suit le texte de la note.]

The Austro-Hungarian Government have found themselves obliged to present the following note to the Servian Government through the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade on Thursday, the 10th (23rd) instant.

[Here follows the text of the note.]

No. 4.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna.

St. Petersburg, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ transmettre au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères d'Autriche-Hongrie ce qui suit :

" La communication du Gouvernement austro-hongrois aux Puissances le lendemain de la présentation de l'ultimatum à Belgrade ne laisse aux Puissances qu'un délai tout à fait insuffisant pour entreprendre quoi qu'il soit d'utilité pour l'apaisissement des complications surgies.

" Pour prévenir les conséquences incalculables et également néfastes pour toutes les Puissances qui peuvent suivre le mode d'action du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, il nous paraît indispensable qu'avant tout le délai donné à la Serbie pour répondre soit prolongé. L'Autriche-Hongrie, se déclarant disposée à informer les Puissances des données de l'enquête sur lesquelles le Gouvernement Impérial et Royal base ses accusations, devrait leur donner également le temps de s'en rendre compte.

" En ce cas, si les Puissances se convainquaient du bien-fondé de certaines des exigences autrichiennes, elles se trouveraient en mesure de faire parvenir au Gouvernement serbe des conseils en conséquence.

" Un refus de prolonger le terme de l'ultimatum priverait de toute portée la démarche du Gouvernement austro-hongrois auprès des Puissances et se trouverait en contradiction avec les bases mêmes des relations internationales."

Communiqué à Londres, Rome, Paris, Belgrade.

(Signed) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE convey the following message to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs :—

" The communication made by the Austro Hungarian Government to the Powers the day after the presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade affords to the Powers a period which is quite insufficient to enable them to take any steps which might help to smooth away the difficulties that have arisen.

" In order to prevent the consequences, incalculable and equally fatal to all the Powers, which may result from the course of action followed by the Austro-Hungarian Government, it seems to us to be above all essential that the period allowed for the Servian reply should be extended. Austria-Hungary, having declared herself to be disposed to inform the Powers of the facts elicited by the enquiry upon which the Imperial and Royal Government base their accusations, should equally allow them sufficient time to study those facts.

" In this case, if the Powers were convinced that certain of the Austrian demands were well-founded, they would be in a position to offer corresponding advice to the Servian Government.

" A refusal to prolong the term of the ultimatum would render nugatory the representations made by the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Powers, and would be in contradiction to the very bases of international comity."

Communicated to London, Rome, Paris and Belgrade.

(Signed) SAZONOF.

No. 5.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Representatives at London, Berlin, Rome, and Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Me réfère à mon télégramme à Koudachew d'aujourd'hui ; nous espérons que le Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité partagera notre point de vue et prescrira d'urgence à son Représentant à Vienne de se prononcer dans même sens.

Communiqué à Belgrade.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

WITH reference to my telegram of today to Kudachef* we trust that the Government to which you are accredited will share the Russian point of view and will at once instruct their Representative at Vienna to hold similar language.

Communicated to Belgrade.

* Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna.

No. 6.

Telegram from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Servia to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Belgrade, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Translation.)

Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois a remis hier soir au Gouvernement serbe une note concernant l'attentat de Sarajevo. Consciente de ses devoirs internationaux, la Serbie dès les premiers jours de l'horrible crime a déclaré qu'elle le condamnait et qu'elle était prête à ouvrir une enquête sur son territoire si la complicité de certains de ses sujets était prouvée au cours du procès instruit par les autorités austro-hongroises. Cependant, les demandes contenues dans la note austro-hongroise sont inutilement humiliantes pour la Serbie et incompatibles avec sa dignité comme État indépendant. Ainsi on nous demande sur un ton péremptoire une déclaration du Gouvernement dans l'*"Officiel,"* et un ordre du Souverain à l'armée, où nous réprimorions l'esprit hostile contre l'Autriche en nous faisant à nous-mêmes des reproches d'une faiblesse criminelle envers nos menées perfides. On nous impose ensuite l'admission des fonctionnaires austro-hongrois en Serbie pour participer avec les nôtres à l'instruction et pour surveiller l'exécution des autres conditions indiquées dans la note. Nous avons reçu un délai de quarante-huit heures pour accepter le tout, faute de quoi la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie quittera Belgrade. Nous sommes prêts à accepter les conditions austro-hongroises qui sont compatibles avec la situation d'un État indépendant, ainsi que celles dont l'acceptation nous sera

THE Austro-Hungarian Government yesterday evening presented to the Servian Government a note respecting the outrage at Serajevo. Servia, aware of her international obligations, has declared, ever since the horrible crime was committed, that she condemned it, and that she was ready to open an enquiry in Servia if the complicity of certain of her subjects were proved at the trial instituted by the Austro-Hungarian authorities. The demands contained in the Austro-Hungarian note are, however, unnecessarily humiliating for Servia, and incompatible with her dignity as an independent State. For instance, we are peremptorily called upon to insert a declaration by the Government in the *"Official Journal,"* and for an order from the Sovereign to the army, in which we are to check the spirit of hostility towards Austria and to blame ourselves for criminal weakness as regards our treacherous intrigues. We are further required to admit Austro-Hungarian officials into Servia to take part with our officials at the trial and to superintend the carrying out of the other conditions laid down in the note. We are required to accept these demands in their entirety within forty-eight hours, failing which the Austro-Hungarian Legation will leave Belgrade. We are prepared to accept those of the Austro-Hungarian conditions which are compatible with the position of an inde-

cohueillée par votre Majesté; toutes les personnes dont la participation à l'attentat sera démontrée seront sévèrement punis par nous. Certaines parmi ces demandes ne pourraient être exécutées sans des changements de notre législation, ce qui exige du temps. On nous a donné un délai trop court. Nous pouvons être attaqués après l'expiration du délai par l'armée austro-hongroise qui se concentre sur notre frontière. Il nous est impossible de nous défendre et nous supplions votre Majesté de nous donner son aide le plus tôt possible. La bienveillance précieuse de votre Majesté qui s'est manifestée tant de fois à notre égard nous fait espérer fermement que cette fois encore notre appel sera entendu par son généreux cœur slave.

En ces moments difficiles j'interprète les sentiments du peuple serbe, qui supplie votre Majesté de vouloir bien s'intéresser au sort du Royaume de Serbie.

(Signé) ALEXANDRE

pendent State, as well as those to which your Majesty may advise us to agree, and all those persons whose complicity in the crime may be proved will be severely punished by us. Certain of the demands could not be carried out without changes in our legislation, which would need time. We have been allowed too short a time limit. We may be attacked at the expiration of the time limit by the Austro-Hungarian army which is concentrating upon our frontier. We are unable to defend ourselves and we beg your Majesty to come to our aid as soon as possible. The much appreciated good will which your Majesty has so often shown towards us inspires us with the firm belief that once again our appeal to your noble Slav heart will not pass unheeded.

At this critical moment I echo the feelings of the Servian people in praying your Majesty to be pleased to interest yourself in the fate of the Kingdom of Servia.

No. 7.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Tous les journaux du matin, même ceux, rares, qui reconnaissent l'impossibilité pour la Serbie d'accepter les conditions posées, accueillent avec une grande sympathie le ton énergique adopté par l'Autriche. L'officiel "Lokal-Anzeiger" est particulièrement agressif; il qualifie de superflus les recours éventuels de la Serbie à Saint-Pétersbourg, à Paris, à Athènes et à Bucarest, et termine en disant que le peuple allemand respirera librement quand il aura appris que la situation dans la péninsule balkanique va enfin s'éclaircir.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

ALL the morning papers, even those few which recognise the impossibility of Servia's accepting the prescribed conditions, warmly welcome the strong line adopted by Austria. The semi-official "Lokal-Anzeiger" is particularly violent; it describes as fruitless any possible appeals that Servia may make to St Petersburg, Paris, Athens, or Bucharest, and concludes by saying that the German people will breathe freely when they learn that the situation in the Balkan peninsula is to be cleared up at last.

No. 8.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 11 (24), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

La copie de la note officiellement remise à Belgrade a été communiquée par

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

A copy of the note officially presented at Belgrade has been communicated to

l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche au Gouvernement français. Plus tard l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne a visité le Ministre et lui a lu une communication reproduisant les arguments autrichiens et indiquant qu'en cas de refus de la part de la Serbie, l'Autriche serait obligée de recourir à une pression et, en cas de besoin, à des mesures militaires; la communication se terminait par la remarque qu'à l'avis de l'Allemagne cette question devrait être résolue directement entre l'Autriche et la Serbie et qu'il était de l'intérêt des Puissances de circonscrire l'affaire en l'abandonnant aux parties intéressées. Le gérant du Département politique, qui assistait à l'entretien, demanda à l'Ambassadeur s'il fallait considérer l'action autrichienne comme un ultimatum—en d'autres termes, si, dans le cas où la Serbie ne se soumettrait pas entièrement aux demandes autrichiennes, les hostilités étaient inévitables. L'Ambassadeur évita une réponse directe en alléguant l'absence d'instructions.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

the French Government by the Austrian Ambassador. The German Ambassador later visited the Minister and read to him a communication containing the Austrian arguments, and indicating that in the event of a refusal on the part of Servia, Austria would be obliged to resort to pressure, and, in case of need, to military measures. The communication ended with the observation that, in the opinion of Germany, this question ought to be settled between Austria and Servia direct, and that it was to the interest of the Powers to localise the affair by leaving it to the interested parties. The Acting Head of the Political Department, who was present at the interview, asked the Ambassador whether the Austrian action should be considered as an ultimatum—in other words, whether, in the event of Servia not submitting entirely to the Austrian demands, hostilities were inevitable. The Ambassador avoided a direct reply, alleging that he had no instructions.

No. 9.

*Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs
Belgrade, July 11 (24), 1914.*

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

(Télégramme.)
PASHITCH est rentré à Belgrade. Il a l'intention de donner dans le délai fixé, c'est-à-dire demain samedi à 6 heures du soir, une réponse à l'Autriche indiquant les points acceptables et inacceptables. On adressera aujourd'hui même aux Puissances la prière de défendre l'indépendance de la Serbie. Ensuite, ajouta Pachitch, si la guerre est inévitable—nous ferons la guerre.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

PASHITCH has returned to Belgrade. He intends to give an answer to Austria within the prescribed time limit—that is to say, to-morrow, Saturday, at 6 p.m.—showing the points which are acceptable or unacceptable. To-day an appeal will be addressed to the Powers to defend the independence of Servia. Then, added Pashitch, if war is inevitable, we will make war.

No. 10.

Announcement by the Russian Government.

St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

RECENT events and the despatch of an ultimatum to Servia by Austria-Hungary are causing the Russian Government the greatest anxiety. The Government are closely following the course of the dispute between the two countries to which Russia cannot remain indifferent.

Les derniers événements et l'envoi par l'Autriche-Hongrie d'un ultimatum à la Serbie préoccupent le Gouvernement Impérial au plus haut degré. Le Gouvernement suit attentivement l'évolution du conflit serbo-autrichien qu'il ne peut pas laisser la Russie indifférente.

No. 11.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Le Comte Berchtold se trouve à Ischl. Vu l'impossibilité d'y arriver à temps, je lui ai télégraphié notre proposition de prolonger le délai de l'ultimatum et l'ai répétée verbalement au Baron Macchio. Ce dernier m'a promis de la communiquer à temps au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, mais a ajouté qu'il pouvait prédirer avec assurance un refus catégorique.

(Signé) KOUDACHEW

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

COUNT BERCHTOOLD is at Ischl. In view of the impossibility of arriving there in time, I have telegraphed to him our proposal to extend the time limit of the ultimatum, and I have repeated this proposal verbally to Baron Macchio. The latter promised to communicate it in time to the Minister for Foreign Affairs but added that he had no hesitation in predicting a categorical refusal.

No. 12.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

SURTE à mon télégramme d'aujourd'hui. Viens de recevoir de Macchio la réponse négative du Gouvernement austro-hongrois à notre proposition de prolonger le délai de la note.

(Signé)

KOUDACHEW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

In continuation of my telegram of to-day I have just heard from Macchio that the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse our proposal to extend the time limit of the note.

No. 13.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Delayed in transmission, received July 14 (27), 1914.)

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Je transmets la réponse que le Président du Conseil des Ministres serbe a remis au Ministre austro-hongrois à Belgrade aujourd'hui avant l'expiration du délai de l'ultimatum.

(Telegram.)

Following is the reply which the President of the Servian Cabinet to-day handed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade before the expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum.

[Here follows the text of the Servian reply, for which see
"Miscellaneous No. 6 (1914)" [Cd. 7467] No. 29.]

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

No. 14.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Ai reçu votre télégramme du 11 (24) juillet. Ai communiqué son contenu au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères. Il me dit que le Gouvernement anglais l'a également prié de conseiller à Vienne la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum; il a communiqué cette démarche télégraphiquement à Vienne, il va en faire autant pour notre démarche, mais il crainc qu'à la suite de l'absence de Berchtold, parti pour Ischl, et vu le manque de temps, ses télégrammes ne restent sans résultats; il a, en outre, des doutes sur l'opportunité pour l'Autriche de céder au dernier moment, et il se demande si cela ne pouvait pas augmenter l'assurance de la Serbie. J'ai répondu qu'une grande Puissance comme l'Autriche pourrait céder sans porter atteinte à son prestige et ai fait valoir tous les arguments conformes, cependant je n'ai pu obtenir des promesses plus précises. Même lorsque je laissais entendre qu'il fallait agir à Vienne pour éviter la possibilité de conséquences redoutables, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères répondait chaque fois négativement.

(Signé) BRONÈWSKY.

No. 15.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Ai reçu le télégramme du 11 (24) juillet concernant la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum autrichien et ai fait la communication prescrite. Le Représentant de France à Vienne a été muni d'instructions conformes.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of the 11th (24th) July respecting the extension of the time limit of the Austrian ultimatum, and I have made the communication in accordance with your instructions. The French Representative at Vienna has been furnished with similar instructions.

No. 16.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

(Telegram.)

Reçu télégramme du 11 juillet. Grey a prescrit à l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Vienne d'appuyer notre démarche concernant la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum. Il m'a dit en même temps que l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche était venu le voir et avait expliqué qu'on ne devrait pas attribuer à la note autrichienne le caractère d'un ultimatum; il faudrait la considérer comme une démarche qui, en cas d'absence de réponse, ou en cas de réponse insuffisante au terme fixé, aurait comme suite la rupture des relations diplomatiques et le départ immédiat de Belgrade du Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie, sans entraîner cependant le commencement immédiat des hostilités. Grey ajouté qu'à la suite de cette explication il a indiqué à l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Vienne que dans le cas où il serait trop tard pour soulever la question de la prolongation du délai de l'ultimatum, celle de l'arrêt des hostilités pourrait peut-être servir de base à la discussion.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 17.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

(Telegram.)

DANS le cas d'une nouvelle aggravation de la situation, pouvant provoquer de la part des Grandes Puissances des actions conformes, nous comptons que l'Angleterre ne tardera pas de se ranger nettement du côté de la Russie et de la France, en vue de maintenir l'équilibre européen, en faveur duquel elle est intervenue constamment dans le passé, et qui serait sans aucun doute compromis dans le cas du triomphe de l'Autriche.

IN the event of any change for the worse in the situation which might lead to joint action by the Great Powers, we count upon it that England will at once side definitely with Russia and France, in order to maintain the European balance of power, for which she has constantly intervened in the past, and which would certainly be compromised in the event of the triumph of Austria.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

No. 18.

Note verbale handed to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

IL nous revient de source autoritative que la nouvelle répandue par quelques journaux d'après laquelle la démarche du Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade aurait été faite à l'instigation de l'Allemagne est absolument fausse. Le Gouvernement allemand n'a pas eu connaissance du texte de la note autrichienne avant qu'elle ait été remise, et n'a exercé aucune influence sur son contenu. C'est à tort qu'on attribue à l'Allemagne une attitude comminatoire.

L'Allemagne appuie naturellement comme allié de l'Autriche les revendications à son avis légitimes du Cabinet de Vienne contre la Serbie.

Avant tout elle désire, comme elle l'a déjà déclaré dès le commencement du différend austro-serbe, que ce conflit reste localisé.

We learn from an authoritative source that the news spread by certain newspapers, to the effect that the action^{of} of the Austro-Hungarian Government at Belgrade was instigated by Germany, is absolutely false. The German Government had no knowledge of the text of the Austrian note before it was presented, and exercised no influence upon its contents. A threatening attitude is wrongly attributed to Germany.

Germany, as the ally of Austria, naturally supports the claims made by the Vienna Cabinet against Serbia, which she considers justified.

Above all Germany wishes, as she has already declared from the very beginning of the Austro-Serbian dispute, that this conflict should be localised.

No. 19.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

PLEASE refer to my telegram of the 11th (24th) July.

Je réfère à mon télégramme du 11 (24) juillet.

Aujourd'hui un journal du matin a publié, sous une forme pas entièrement exacte, les déclarations d'hier de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, en les faisant suivre de commentaires qui attribuent à cette démarche le caractère d'une menace. L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, très impressionné par ces divulgations, a visité aujourd'hui le Gérant du Département politique pour lui dire que ses paroles n'avaient nullement eu le caractère de menace qu'on leur attribue. Il a déclaré que l'Autriche avait présenté sa note à la Serbie sans entente précise avec Berlin, mais que cependant l'Allemagne approuvait le point de vue de l'Autriche, et que certainement "la flèche une fois partie" (ce sont là ses propres paroles), l'Allemagne ne pouvait se laisser guider que par ses devoirs d'allié.

A morning paper has to-day published, in a not altogether correct form, the declarations made yesterday by the German Ambassador, and has added comments in which it characterises these utterances as being in the nature of threats. The German Ambassador, who is much upset by these disclosures, to-day visited the Acting Head of the Political Department, and explained to him that his words in no wise bore the threatening character attributed to them. He stated that Austria had presented her note to Serbia without any definite understanding with Berlin, but that Germany nevertheless approved of the Austrian point of view, and that undoubtedly "the bolt once fired" (these were his own words), Germany could only be guided by her duties as an ally.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 20.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY m'a dit que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne lui a déclaré que le Gouvernement allemand n'avait pas été informé du texte de la note autrichienne, mais qu'il soutenait entièrement la démarche autrichienne. L'Ambassadeur a demandé en même temps si l'Angleterre pouvait consentir à agir à Saint-Pétersbourg dans un esprit de conciliation. Grey a répondu que cela était complètement impossible. Le Ministre a ajouté que tant que des complications n'existaient qu'entre l'Autriche et la Serbie, les intérêts anglais n'étaient engagés qu'indirectement, mais qu'il devait prévoir que la mobilisation autrichienne aurait comme suite la mobilisation de la Russie et que dès ce moment on se trouverait en présence d'une situation à laquelle seraient intéressées toutes les Puissances. L'Angleterre se réservait pour ce cas une complète liberté d'action.

(Telegram.)

GREY has told me that the German Ambassador has declared to him that the German Government were not informed of the text of the Austrian note, but that they entirely supported Austria's action. The Ambassador at the same time asked if Great Britain could see her way to bring conciliatory pressure to bear at St. Petersburg. Grey replied that this was quite impossible. He added that, as long as complications existed between Austria and Serbia alone, British interests were only indirectly affected; but he had to look ahead to the fact that Austrian mobilisation would lead to Russian mobilisation, and that from that moment a situation would exist in which the interests of all the Powers would be involved. In that event Great Britain reserved to herself full liberty of action.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 21.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Malgré le caractère extrêmement conciliant de la réponse serbe à l'ultimatum, le Ministre d'Autriche vient d'informer, à 8 heures et demie du soir, le Gouvernement serbe par note, que n'ayant pas reçu au délai fixé une réponse satisfaisante il quitte Belgrade avec tout le personnel de la légation. La Skoupchtna est convoquée à Nish pour le 14 (27) juillet. Le Gouvernement serbe et le Corps diplomatique partent ce soir pour la même ville.

(Telegram.)

In spite of the extremely conciliatory nature of the Servian reply to the ultimatum, the Austrian Minister has just informed the Servian Government, in a note handed in at 6-30 P.M. this evening, that, not having received a satisfactory answer within the time limit fixed, he was leaving Belgrade with the entire staff of the legation. The Skupchtna is convened for the 14th (27th) July at Nish. The Servian Government and the Diplomatic Body are leaving this evening for that town.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

No. 22.

Russian Ambassador at London to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

London, July 12 (25), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY a dit à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne qu'à son avis la mobilisation autrichienne devait entraîner la mobilisation de la Russie, qu'alors surgirait le danger aigu d'une guerre générale et qu'il ne voyait qu'un seul moyen pour une solution pacifique : qu'en présence des mobilisations autrichienne et russe, l'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie et l'Angleterre s'abstinent d'une mobilisation immédiate et proposent tout d'abord leurs bons offices. Grey m'a dit que ce plan nécessitait avant tout l'agrément de l'Allemagne et l'engagement de cette Puissance de ne pas mobiliser. En conséquence il a adressé tout d'abord à Berlin une question à ce sujet.

(Telegram.)

GREY has told the German Ambassador that in his opinion Austrian mobilisation must lead to Russian mobilisation, that grave danger of a general war will thereupon arise, and that he sees only one means of reaching a peaceful settlement namely, that, in view of the Austrian and Russian mobilisations, Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain should abstain from immediate mobilisation, and should at once offer their good offices. Grey told me that the first essential of this plan was the consent of Germany and her promise not to mobilise. He has therefore, as a first step, made an enquiry on this point at Berlin.

•(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 23.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Rome

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'ITALIE pourrait jouer un rôle de tout premier ordre en faveur du maintien de la paix, en exerçant l'influence nécessaire sur l'Autriche et en adoptant une attitude nettement défavorable au conflit, car ce dernier ne saurait être localisé. Il est désirable que vous exprimiez la conviction qu'il est impossible pour la Russie de ne pas venir en aide à la Serbie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

ITALY might play a part of the first importance in favour of preserving peace, by bringing the necessary influence to bear upon Austria, and by adopting a definitely unfavourable attitude towards the dispute on the ground that it could not be localised. You should express your conviction that Russia cannot possibly avoid coming to the help of Serbia.

No. 24.

Acting Russian Consul at Prague to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs

Prague, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

La mobilisation a été décrétée.

(Signé) KAZANSKY.

(Telegram.)

MOBILISATION has been ordered.

No. 25.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Vienna.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'AI eu aujourd'hui un long entretien sur un ton amical avec l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie. Après avoir examiné avec lui les dix demandes adressées à la Serbie, j'ai fait observer qu'à part la forme peu habile sous laquelle elles sont présentées, quelques-unes parmi elles sont évidemment inexécutables, même dans le cas où le Gouvernement serbe déclarerait les vouloir accepter. Ainsi, par exemple, les points 1 et 2 ne pourraient être exécutés sans un remaniement des lois Serbes sur la presse et sur les associations, pour lequel le consentement de la Skoupcchina pourrait être difficilement obtenu ; quant à l'exécution des points 4 et 5, elle pourrait produire des conséquences fort dangereuses et même faire naître le danger d'actes de terrorisme dirigés contre les membres de la Maison Royale et contre Pachitch, ce qui ne saurait entrer dans les vues de l'Autriche. En ce qui regarde les autres points, il me semble qu'avec certains changements dans les détails, il ne serait pas difficile de trouver un terrain d'entente si les accusations y contenues étaient confirmées par des preuves suffisantes.

Dans l'intérêt de la conservation de la paix, qui, aux dires de Szapary, est précieuse à l'Autriche au même degré qu'à toutes les Puissances, il serait nécessaire de mettre au plus tôt possible une fin à la situation tendue du moment. Dans ce but il me semblerait très désirable que l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie fût autorisé d'entrer avec moi dans un échange de vues privé aux fins d'un remaniement en commun de quelques articles de la note autrichienne du 10 (23) juillet. Ce procédé permettrait peut-être de trouver une formule qui fût acceptable pour la Serbie, tout en donnant satisfaction à l'Autriche quant au fond de ses demandes. Veuillez avoir une explication prudente et amicale dans le sens de ce télégramme avec le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Allemagne, en France, en Angleterre et en Italie.

(Telegram.)

I HAD a long and friendly conversation to-day with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. After discussing the ten demands addressed to Servia, I drew his attention to the fact that, quite apart from the clumsy form in which they were presented, some of them were quite impracticable, even if the Servian Government agreed to accept them. Thus, for example, points 1 and 2 could not be carried out without recasting the Servian press law and associations law, and to that it might be difficult to obtain the consent of the Skupchtna. As for enforcing points 4 and 5, this might lead to most dangerous consequences, and even to the risk of acts of terrorism directed against the Royal Family and against Pashitch, which clearly could not be the intention of Austria. With regard to the other points it seemed to me that, with certain changes of detail, it would not be difficult to find a basis of mutual agreement, if the accusations contained in them were confirmed by sufficient proof.

In the interest of the maintenance of peace, which, according to the statements of Szapary, is as much desired by Austria as by all the Powers, it was necessary to end the tension of the present moment as soon as possible. With this object in view it seemed to me most desirable that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador should be authorised to enter into a private exchange of views in order to redraft certain articles of the Austrian note of the 10th (23rd) July in consultation with me. This method of procedure would perhaps enable us to find a formula which would prove acceptable to Servia, while giving satisfaction to Austria in respect of the chief of her demands. Please convey the substance of this telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in a judicious and friendly manner.

Communicated to Russian Ambassadors in Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy.

(Signed) SAZONOW.

No. 26.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

VEUILLEZ communiquer le contenu de mon télégramme à Vienne d'aujourd'hui au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères allemand et lui exprimer l'espérance que de son côté il trouvera possible de conseiller à Vienne d'aller audevant de notre proposition.

(Telegram.)

PLEASE communicate the contents of my telegram to Vienna of to-day to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and express to him the hope that he, on his part, will be able to advise Vienna to meet Russia's proposal in a friendly spirit.

(Signed) SAZONOW.

No. 27.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Directeur du Département politique m'informe que, lors de la communication qu'il a faite à l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche du contenu de la réponse serbe à l'ultimatum, l'Ambassadeur n'a pas caché son étonnement de ce qu'elle n'ait pas donné satisfaction à Giesl. L'attitude conciliante de la Serbie doit, selon l'avis du Directeur du Département politique, produire la meilleure impression en Europe.

(Telegram.)

THE Director of the Political Department informs me that, upon his informing the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador of the contents of the Servian reply to the ultimatum, the Ambassador did not conceal his surprise that it had failed to satisfy Giesl. In the opinion of the Director of the Political Department, Serbia's conciliatory attitude should produce the best impression in Europe.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 28.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne a de nouveau rendu visite au Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et lui a fait les déclarations suivantes :

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador again visited the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day, and made to him the following declarations :—

" L'Autriche a déclaré à la Russie qu'elle ne recherche pas des acquisitions territoriales et qu'elle ne menace pas

" Austria has declared to Russia that she does not desire territorial acquisitions, and that she harbours no designs against

l'intégrité de la Serbie. Son but unique est d'assurer sa propre tranquillité. Par conséquent il dépend de la Russie d'éviter la guerre. L'Allemagne se sent solidaire avec la France dans le désir ardent de conserver la paix et espère fermement que la France usera de son influence à Pétersbourg dans un sens modérateur."

Le Ministre fit observer que l'Allemagne pourrait de son côté entreprendre des démarches analogues à Vienne, surtout en présence de l'esprit de conciliation dont a fait preuve la Serbie. L'Ambassadeur répondit que cela n'était pas possible, vu la résolution prise de ne pas s'immiscer dans le conflit austro-serbe. Alors le Ministre demanda, si les quatre Puissances —l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, l'Italie et la France—ne pouvaient pas entreprendre des démarches à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne, puisque l'affaire se réduisait en somme à un conflit entre la Russie et l'Autriche. L'Ambassadeur allégua l'absence d'instructions. Finalement le Ministre refusa d'adhérer à la proposition allemande.

the integrity of Servia. Her sole object is to secure her own peace and quiet, and consequently it rests with Russia to prevent war. Germany is at one with France in her ardent desire to preserve peace, and she sincerely hopes that France will exercise a moderating influence at St. Petersburg.

The Minister pointed out that Germany on her part might well act on similar lines at Vienna, especially in view of the conciliatory spirit displayed by Servia. The Ambassador replied that such a course was not possible, owing to the decision not to intervene in the Austro-Servian dispute. The Minister then asked whether the four Powers—Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and France—could not make representations at St. Petersburg and Vienna, for that the matter amounted, in effect, to a dispute between Austria and Russia. The Ambassador alleged that he had no instructions. Finally, the Minister refused to agree to the German proposal.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 29.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Directeur du Département politique a déclaré qu'à son avis personnel, les démarches successives allemandes à Paris ont pour but d'intimider la France et d'amener son intervention à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(Telegram.)

The Director of the Political Department has expressed the personal opinion that the series of representations made by Germany at Paris aim at intimidating France and at securing her intervention at St. Petersburg.

(Signed) SEVASTOPOULO.

No. 30.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 13 (26), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

APRÈS la réception à Berlin de la nouvelle de la mobilisation de l'armée autrichienne contre la Serbie une grande

(Telegram.)

ON the news reaching Berlin that the Austrian army had mobilised against Servia, a large crowd, in which the papers

foule, composée, aux dires des journaux, en partie d'éléments autrichiens, se livra à une série de bruyantes manifestations en faveur de l'Autriche. A une heure avancée de la soirée les manifestants se massèrent à plusieurs reprises devant le palais de l'Ambassade Impériale en poussant des cris hostiles à la Russie ; la police était presque absente et ne prenait aucune mesure.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

report the presence of an Austrian element, gave vent to a series of noisy demonstrations in favour of Austria. Late in the evening the crowd several times collected before the Imperial Russian Embassy and some anti-Russian shouting occurred. Hardly any police were present and no precautions were taken.

No. 81.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Ai reçu votre télégramme du 13 (26) juillet. Prie me télégraphier si, à votre avis, vos pourparlers directs avec le Cabinet de Vienne s'accordent avec le projet de Grey concernant la médiation des quatre Gouvernements. Ayant appris de l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à Saint-Pétersbourg que vous étiez disposé à accepter cette combinaison, Grey a décidé de la transformer en une proposition officielle qu'il a faite hier soir à Berlin, à Paris et à Rome.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 82.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Paris and London.

St. Petersburg, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre est venu s'informer si nous jugeons utile que l'Angleterre prenne l'initiative de convoquer à Londres une conférence des représentants de l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie, pour étudier une issue à la situation actuelle.

J'ai répondu à l'Ambassadeur que j'ai entamé des pourparlers avec l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie, en conditions que j'espère favorables. Pourtant je

(Telegram.)

THE British Ambassador has enquired whether we think it desirable that Great Britain should take the initiative in summoning a conference in London of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy to examine the possibility of finding a way out of the present situation.

I replied to the Ambassador that I had begun conversations with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador under conditions

n'ai pas encore reçu de réponse à la proposition que j'ai faite d'une révision de la note entre les deux Cabinets.

Si des explications directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne se trouvaient irréalisables, je suis prêt à accepter la proposition anglaise ou toute autre de nature à résoudre favorablement le conflit.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

which, I hoped, might be favourable. I had not, however, received as yet any reply to my proposal for the revision of the note by the two Cabinets.

If direct explanations with the Vienna Cabinet proved impossible, I was ready to fall in with the British proposal, or any other proposal of a kind likely to lead to a favourable settlement of the dispute.

No. 28.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI pris connaissance de la réponse transmise par le Gouvernement serbe au Baron Giesl. Elle dépasse toutes nos prévisions par sa modération et son désir de donner la plus complète satisfaction à l'Autriche. Nous ne voyons pas quelles pourraient être encore les demandes de l'Autriche, à moins que le Cabinet de Vienne ne cherche un prétexte pour une guerre avec la Serbie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE taken note of the reply returned by the Servian Government to Baron Giesl. It exceeds all our expectations in its moderation, and in its desire to afford the fullest satisfaction to Austria. We do not see what further demands could be made by Austria, unless the Vienna Cabinet is seeking for a pretext for war with Serbia.

No. 34.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne a conféré aujourd'hui de nouveau longuement sur la situation avec le Directeur du Département politique. L'Ambassadeur a beaucoup insisté sur l'exclusion de toute possibilité d'une médiation ou d'une conférence.

(Signé) SEVASTOPOULO.

(Telegram.)

The German Ambassador discussed the situation again to-day at great length with the Director of the Political Department. The Ambassador laid great stress on the utter impossibility of any mediation or conference.

No. 35.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI conféré avec le Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, en présence de

(Telegram.)

I DISCUSSED the situation with the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the

Berthelot, immédiatement après mon retour à Paris. Tous les deux m'ont confirmé les détails concernant les démarches de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne que Sébastopol vous a communiqués dans ses télégrammes. Ce matin le Baron de Schoen a confirmé par écrit sa déclaration d'hier, savoir :

1. L'Autriche a déclaré à la Russie qu'elle ne recherche pas d'acquisitions et n'attire pas à l'intégrité de la Serbie. Son unique but est d'assurer sa propre tranquillité.

2. Par conséquent il dépend de la Russie d'éviter la guerre.

3. L'Allemagne et la France, complètement solidaires dans l'ardent désir de ne pas rompre la paix, doivent agir sur la Russie dans un sens modérateur.

Le Baron de Schoen a spécialement souligné l'expression de la solidarité entre l'Allemagne et la France. D'après la conviction du Ministre de la Justice, les démarches susdites de l'Allemagne ont pour but évident de désunir la Russie et la France, d'entrainer le Gouvernement français dans la voie des représentations à Saint-Pétersbourg et de compromettre ainsi notre allié à nos yeux ; enfin, en cas de guerre, d'en rejeter la responsabilité non sur l'Allemagne, qui emploie soi-disant tous ses efforts pour le maintien de la paix, mais sur la Russie et la France.

presence of Berthelot, directly after my return to Paris. They both confirmed the information respecting the action taken by the German Ambassador, which Sébastopol has already telegraphed to you. This morning Baron von Schoen confirmed his declaration of yesterday in writing, i.e. :

1. That Austria has declared to Russia that she seeks no territorial acquisitions and that she harbours no designs against the integrity of Serbia. Her sole object is to secure her own peace and quiet.

2. That consequently it rests with Russia to avoid war.

3. That Germany and France, entirely at one in their ardent desire to preserve peace, should exercise their moderating influence upon Russia.

Baron von Schoen laid special emphasis on the expression of solidarity of Germany and France. The Minister of Justice is convinced that these steps on the part of Germany are taken with the evident object of alienating Russia and France, of inducing the French Government to make representations at St. Petersburg, and of thus compromising our ally in our eyes ; and finally, in the event of war, of throwing the responsibility not on Germany, who is ostensibly making every effort to maintain peace, but on Russia and France.

(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

No. 36.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Il ressort de vos télégrammes du 13 (26) juillet que vous ne connaissiez pas encore la réponse du Gouvernement serbe. Le télégramme par lequel cette nouvelle m'a été communiquée de Belgrade a été également en route pendant vingt heures. Le télégramme du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères français expédié avant-hier, au triple tarif, à 11 heures du matin, et contenant l'ordre d'appuyer notre démarche, n'est parvenu à sa destination qu'à 6 heures. Il n'y a aucun doute que ce télégramme n'ait été retenu intentionnellement par le télégraphe autrichien.

(Telegram.)

It is clear from your telegrams of the 13th (26) July that you were not then aware of the reply of the Servian Government. The telegram from Belgrade informing me of it also took twenty hours to reach us. The telegram from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent the day before yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the special urgent rate, which contained instructions to support our representations, only reached its destination at 6 o'clock. There is no doubt that this telegram was intentionally delayed by the Austrian telegraph office.

(Signed) ISVOLSKY.

No. 87.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

D'ORDRE de son Gouvernement, l'Am-bassadeur d'Autriche a communiqué au Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Etran-gères que la réponse de la Serbie a été jugée insuffisante à Vienne et que de-main, mardi, l'Autriche procéderait à des "actions énergiques" dont le but serait de forcer la Serbie de lui donner les garanties nécessaires. Le Ministre ayant demandé en quoi consisterait ces actions, l'Ambassadeur répondit qu'il n'avait pas de renseignements exacts à ce sujet, mais qu'il pouvait s'agir d'un passage de la frontière serbe, d'un ultimatum et même d'une déclaration de guerre.

(Signé) ISVOLSKY.

(Translation)

(Telegram.)

On the instructions of his Government the Austrian Ambassador has informed the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that Servia's answer has not been considered satisfactory in Vienna, and that to-morrow, Tuesday, Austria will proceed to take "energetic action" with the object of forcing Servia to give the necessary guarantees. The Minister having asked what form such action would take, the Ambassador replied that he had, no exact information of the subject, but it might mean either the crossing of the Servian frontier, or an ultimatum or even a declaration of war.

No. 88.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI prié le Ministre des Affaires Etran-gères d'appuyer à Vienne votre proposi-tion tendant à autoriser Szapary d'éla-borer, par la voie d'un échange de vues privé avec vous, une rédaction des demandes austro-hongroises acceptable pour les deux parties. Jagow a répondu qu'il était au courant de cette proposition et qu'il partageait l'avis de Pourtalès que, puisque Szapary avait commencé cette conversation, il pourrait aussi bien la continuer. Il télégraphiera dans ce sens à l'Ambassa-deur d'Allemagne à Vienne. Je l'ai prié de conseiller d'une façon plus pressante à Vienne de s'engager dans cette voie de conciliation ; Jagow a répondu qu'il ne pouvait pas conseiller à l'Autriche de céder.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I BEGGED the Minister for Foreign Affairs to support your proposal in Vienna that Szapary should be authorised to draw up, by means of a private exchange of views with you, a wording of the Austro-Hungarian demands which would be acceptable to both parties. Jagow answered that he was aware of this proposal and that he agreed with Pourtalès that as Szapary had begun this conversation, he might as well go on with it. He will telegraph in this sense to the German Ambassadour at Vienna. I begged him to press Vienna with greater insistence to adopt this conciliatory line ; Jagow answered that he could not advise Austria to give way.

No. 89.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI, avant ma visite au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères ce dernier

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

BEFORE my visit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day his Excellency

avait reçu celle de l'Ambassadeur de France, qui avait tenté de lui faire accepter la proposition anglaise relative à une action en faveur de la paix, action qui serait exercée simultanément à Saint-Pétersbourg et à Vienne par l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, l'Italie et la France. Cambon a proposé que ces Puissances donnent à Vienne un conseil dans les termes suivants : "S'abstenir de tout acte qui pourrait aggraver la situation de l'heure actuelle." En adoptant cette formule voilée on éviterait de mentionner la nécessité de s'abstenir d'une invasion de la Serbie. Jagow a opposé à cette proposition un refus catégorique, et cela malgré les instances de l'Ambassadeur, qui a fait valoir, comme un bon côté de la proposition, le groupement mixte des Puissances grâce auquel on évitait l'opposition de l'Alliance à l'Entente, ce dont s'était si souvent plaint Jagow lui-même.

(Signé) BRONEWSKY.

had received the French Ambassador, who endeavoured to induce him to accept the British proposal for action in favour of peace, such action to be taken simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Vienna by Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and France. Cambon suggested that these Powers should give their advice to Vienna in the following terms : "To abstain from all action which might aggravate the existing situation." By adopting this vague formula all mention of the necessity of refraining from invading Serbia might be avoided. Jagow refused point blank to accept this suggestion in spite of the entreaties of the Ambassador, who emphasised, as a good feature of the suggestion, the mixed grouping of the Powers, thanks to which the opposition between the Alliance and the Entente—a matter of which Jagow himself had often complained—was avoided.

No. 40.

Telegram from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Servia, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

VOTRE Altesse Royale en s'adressant à moi dans un moment particulièrement difficile ne s'est pas trompée sur les sentiments qui m'animent à son égard et sur ma sympathie cordiale pour le peuple serbe.

Ma plus sérieuse attention est attirée par la situation actuelle et mon Gouvernement s'applique de toutes ses forces à aplanir les présentes difficultés. Je ne doute point que votre Altesse et le Gouvernement Royal ne veuillent faciliter cette tâche en ne négligeant rien pour arriver à une solution qui permette de prévenir les horreurs d'une nouvelle guerre tout en sauvegardant la dignité de la Serbie.

Tant qu'il y a le moindre espoir d'éviter une effusion de sang, tous nos efforts doivent tendre vers ce but. Si, malgré notre plus sincère désir, nous ne réussissons pas, votre Altesse peut être assurée qu'en aucun cas la Russie ne se désintéressera du sort de la Serbie.

(Signé) NICOLAS.

WHEN your Royal Highness applied to me at a time of especial stress, you were not mistaken in the sentiments which I entertain for you, or in my cordial sympathy with the Servian people.

The existing situation is engaging my most serious attention, and my Government are using their utmost endeavour to smooth away the present difficulties. I have no doubt that Your Highness and the Royal Servian Government wish to render that task easy by neglecting no step which might lead to a settlement, and thus both prevent the horrors of a new war and safeguard the dignity of Servia.

So long as the slightest hope exists of avoiding bloodshed, all our efforts must be directed to that end; but if in spite of our earnest wish we are not successful, Your Highness may rest assured that Russia will in no case disinterest herself in the fate of Servia.

No. 41.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères est absent. Pendant un entretien prolongé, que j'ai eu aujourd'hui avec Macchio, j'ai, en termes tout à fait amicaux, attiré son attention sur l'impression défavorable qu'a produite en Russie la présentation par l'Autriche à la Serbie de demandes absolument inacceptables pour chaque Etat indépendant, bien que petit. J'ai ajouté que ce procédé, qui pourrait amener des complications les moins désirables, a provoqué en Russie une profonde surprise et une réprobation générale. Il faut supposer que l'Autriche, sous l'influence des assurances du Représentant allemand à Vienne, lequel pendant toute cette crise a joué un rôle d'instigateur, a compté sur la probabilité de la localisation de son conflit avec la Serbie et sur la possibilité de porter à cette dernière impunément un coup grave. La déclaration du Gouvernement Impérial concernant l'impossibilité pour la Russie de rester indifférente en présence d'un tel procédé a provoqué ici une grande impression.

(Telegram.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs is away. During a long conversation which I had with Macchio to-day I drew his attention, in a perfectly friendly way, to the unfavourable impression produced in Russia by the presentation of demands by Austria to Servia, which it was quite impossible for any independent State, however small, to accept. I added that this method of procedure might lead to the most undesirable complications, and that it had aroused profound surprise and general condemnation in Russia. We can only suppose that Austria, influenced by the assurances given by the German Representative at Vienna, who has egged her on throughout this crisis, has counted on the probable localisation of the dispute with Servia, and on the possibility of inflicting with impunity a serious blow upon that country. The declaration by the Russian Government that Russia could not possibly remain indifferent in the face of such conduct has caused a great sensation here.

(Signed) SCHÉBÉKO.

No. 42.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 14 (27), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GREY vient de répondre à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, qui était venu le questionner sur la possibilité d'une action à Saint-Pétersbourg, que cette action devrait se produire à Vienne et que le Cabinet de Berlin serait le mieux qualifié pour l'exercer. Grey a fait observer en même temps que la réponse serbe à la note autrichienne dépassait par sa modération et son esprit de conciliation tout ce à quoi on pouvait s'attendre. Grey a ajouté qu'il en concluait que la Russie avait conseillé à Belgrade de donner une réponse modérée et qu'il pensait que la réponse serbe pouvait servir de base à une solution pacifique et acceptable de la question.

(Telegram.)

GREY has just informed the German Ambassador, who came to question him as to the possibility of taking action at St. Petersburg, that such action ought rather to be taken at Vienna, and that the Berlin Cabinet were the best qualified to do so. Grey also pointed out that the Servian reply to the Austrian note had exceeded anything that could have been expected in moderation and in its spirit of conciliation. Grey added that he had therefore come to the conclusion that Russia must have advised Belgrade to return a moderate reply, and that he thought the Servian reply could form the basis of a peaceful and acceptable solution of the question.

Dans ces conditions, a continué Grey, si l'Autriche malgré cette réponse commençait les hostilités, elle prouverait son intention d'anéantir la Serbie. La question placée sur ce terrain produirait une situation qui pourrait amener une guerre dans laquelle seraient impliquées toutes les Puissances.

Grey a enfin déclaré que le Gouvernement anglais était bien sincèrement disposé à collaborer avec le Gouvernement allemand tant qu'il s'agirait de la conservation de la paix ; mais que pour le cas contraire l'Angleterre se réservait une pleine liberté d'action.

(Signé) BENOKENDORFF.

In these circumstances, continued Grey, if Austria were to begin hostilities in spite of that reply, she would prove her intention of crushing Servia. Looked at in this light, the question might give rise to a situation which might lead to a war in which all the Powers would be involved.

Grey finally declared that the British Government were sincerely anxious to act with the German Government as long as the preservation of peace was in question ; but, in the contrary event, Great Britain reserved to herself full liberty of action.

No. 43.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Mes entretiens avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne confirment mon impression que l'Allemagne est plutôt favorable à l'intransigeance de l'Autriche.

Le Cabinet de Berlin, qui aurait pu arrêter tout le développement de la crise, paraît n'exercer aucune action sur son allié.

L'Ambassadeur trouve insuffisante la réponse de la Serbie.

Cette attitude allemande est tout particulièrement alarmante.

Il me semble que mieux que toute autre Puissance l'Angleterre serait en mesure de tenter encore d'agir à Berlin pour engager le Gouvernement allemand à l'action nécessaire. C'est à Berlin qu'incontestablement se trouve la clef de la situation.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

My interviews with the German Ambassador confirm my impression that Germany is, if anything, in favour of the uncompromising attitude adopted by Austria.

The Berlin Cabinet, who could have prevented the whole of this crisis developing, appear to be exerting no influence on their ally.

The Ambassador considers that the Servian reply is insufficient.

This attitude on the part of the German Government is most alarming.

It seems to me that Great Britain is in a better position than any other Power to make another attempt at Berlin to induce the German Government to take the necessary action. There is no doubt that the key of the situation is to be found at Berlin.

No. 44.

Russian Consul General at Fiume to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Fiume, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

L'ETAT de siège a été proclamé en Slavonie, en Croatie et à Fiume et en même temps les réservistes de toutes les catégories ont été mobilisés.

(Signé) SALVIATI.

(Translation.)

(Te'gram)

STATE of siege has been proclaimed in Slavonia, in Croatia, and at Fiume, and the reservists of all classes have also been called up.

No. 45.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'AI entretenu aujourd'hui le Comte Berchtold dans le sens des instructions de votre Excellence. Je lui fis observer, on termes les plus amicaux, combien il était désirable de trouver une solution qui, en consolidant les bons rapports entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie donnerait à la Monarchie austro-hongroise des garanties sérieuses pour ses rapports futurs avec la Serbie.

J'attirais l'attention du Comte Berchtold sur tous les dangers pour la paix de l'Europe qu'en entraînerait un conflit armé entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Serbie.

Le Comte Berchtold me répondit qu'il se rendait parfaitement compte du sérieux de la situation et des avantages d'une franche explication avec le Cabinet de Saint-Pétersbourg. Il me dit que d'un autre côté le Gouvernement austro-hongrois, qui ne s'était décidé que très mal volontiers aux mesures énergiques qu'il avait prises contre la Serbie, ne pouvait plus ni reculer, ni entrer en discussion aucune des termes de la note austro-hongroise.

Le Comte Berchtold ajouta que la crise était devenue si aiguë, et que l'excitation de l'opinion publique avait atteint tel degré, que le Gouvernement, le voulait-il, ne pouvait plus y consentir, d'autant moins, me dit-il, que la réponse même de la Serbie donne la preuve du manque de sincérité de ses promesses pour l'avenir.

(Signé) SCHÉBÉKO.

(Telegram.)

I SPOKE to Count Berchtold to-day in the sense of your Excellency's instructions. I pointed out to him in the most friendly manner, how desirable it was to find a solution which, while consolidating good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, would give to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy genuine guarantees for its future relations with Servia.

I drew Count Berchtold's attention to all the dangers to the peace of Europe which an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia would involve.

Count Berchtold replied that he was well aware of the gravity of the situation and of the advantages of a frank explanation with the St. Petersburg Cabinet. He told me that, on the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian Government, who had only decided, much against their will on the energetic measures which they had taken against Servia, could no longer recede, nor enter into any discussion of the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note.

Count Berchtold added that the crisis had become so acute, and that public opinion had been incited to such a pitch, that the Government, even if they wished it, could no longer consent to such a course. This was all the more impossible, he said, inasmuch as the Servian reply itself furnished proof of the insincerity of Servia's promises for the future.

No. 46.

Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Bureau Wolff n'a pas publié le texte de la note responsive serbe qui lui avait été communiqué. Jusqu'à ce moment cette note n'a paru *in extenso* dans aucun des journaux locaux, qui selon toute évidence ne veulent pas lui

(Telegram.)

The Wolff Bureau has not published the text of the Servian reply, although it was communicated to them. Up to the present this note has not appeared *in extenso* in any of the local papers which, to all appearances, do not wish to

donner place dans leurs colonnes, se rendant compte de l'effet calmant que cette publication produirait sur les lecteurs allemands.

publish it in their columns, being well aware of the calming effect which it would have on German readers.

(Signed) BRONEWSKY.

No. 47.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.⁷

Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le décret sur la mobilisation générale a été signé.

(Telegram.)

The order for general mobilisation has been signed.

(Signed) SCHÈBEKO.

No. 48.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 15 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

En présence des hostilités entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Serbie il est nécessaire que l'Angleterre entreprenne d'urgence une action médiatrice et que l'action militaire de l'Autriche contre la Serbie soit immédiatement suspendue. Autrement la médiation ne servira que prétexte pour tirer en longueur la solution de la question et donnera entre temps à l'Autriche la possibilité d'écraser complètement la Serbie et d'occuper une situation dominante dans les Balkans.

Communiqué à Paris, Berlin, Vienne et Rome.

(Telegram.)

In face of the hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia, it is necessary that Great Britain should take instant mediatory action, and that the military measures undertaken by Austria against Servia should be immediately suspended. Otherwise mediation will only serve as an excuse to make the question drag on, and will meanwhile make it possible for Austria to crush Servia completely and to acquire a dominant position in the Balkans.

Sent to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

(Signed) SAZONOW.

No. 49.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne m'informe, au nom du Chancelier, que l'Allemagne n'a pas cessé d'exercer à Vienne une influence modératrice et qu'elle continuera cette action même après la

(Telegram.)

The German Ambassador informs me, in the name of the Chancellor, that Germany has not ceased to exercise a moderating influence at Vienna, and that she will continue to do so even after

déclaration de guerre. Jusqu'à ce matin il n'y avait aucune nouvelle que les armées autrichiennes aient franchi la frontière serbe. J'ai prié l'Ambassadeur de transmettre au Chancelier mes remerciements pour la teneur amicale de cette communication. Je l'ai informé des mesures militaires prises par la Russie, dont aucun, lui disje, n'était dirigée contre l'Allemagne ; j'ajoutais qu'elles ne préjugeaient pas non plus des mesures agressives contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, ces mesures s'expliquant par la mobilisation de la plus grande partie de l'armée austro-hongroise.

L'Ambassadeur se prononçant en faveur d'explications directes entre le Cabinet de Vienne et nous, je répondis que j'y étais tout disposé, pour peu que les conseils du Cabinet de Berlin dont il parlait trouvent écho à Vienne.

En même temps je signalais que nous étions tout disposés à accepter le projet d'une conférence des quatre Puissances, un projet auquel, paraissait-il, l'Allemagne ne sympathisait pas entièrement.

Je dis que, dans mon opinion, le meilleur moyen pour mettre à profit tous les moyens propres à produire une solution pacifique consisterait en une action parallèle des pourparlers d'une conférence à quatre de l'Allemagne, de la France, de l'Angleterre et de l'Italie et d'un contact direct entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie, à l'instar à peu près de ce qui avait eu lieu aux moments les plus critiques de la crise de l'an dernier.

Je dis à l'Ambassadeur qu'après les concessions faites par la Serbie, un terrain de compromis pour les questions restées ouvertes ne serait pas très difficile à trouver, à condition toutefois de quelque bonne volonté de la part de l'Autriche et à condition que toutes les Puissances usent de toute leur influence dans un sens de conciliation.

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Angleterre, en France, en Autriche-Hongrie et en Italie.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

the declaration of war. Up to this morning there had been no news that the Austrian army had crossed the Servian frontier. I begged the Ambassador to express my thanks to the Chancellor for the friendly tenor of this communication. I informed him of the military measures taken by Russia, none of which, I told him, were directed against Germany ; I added that neither should they be taken as aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary, their explanation being the mobilisation of the greater part of the Austr.-Hungarian army.

The Ambassador said that he was in favour of direct explanations between the Austrian Government and Russia, and I replied that I, too, was quite willing, provided that the advice of the German Government, to which he had referred, found an echo at Vienna.

I pointed out at the same time that we were quite ready to accept the proposal for a conference of the four Powers, a proposal with which, apparently, Germany was not in entire sympathy.

I told him that, in my opinion, the best manner of turning to account all methods suitable for finding a peaceful solution would be to arrange for parallel discussions to be carried on as to a conference of the four Powers—Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy—and by a direct exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and Russia on much the same lines as occurred during the most critical moments of last year's crisis.

I told the Ambassador that, after the concessions which had been made by Servia, it should not be very difficult to find a compromise to settle the other questions which remained outstanding, provided that Austria showed some good will and that all the powers used their entire influence in the direction of conciliation.

Communicated to Russian Ambassadors in England, France, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

No. 50.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at London and Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Lors de mon entretien avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, dont traite mon

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

At the time of my interview with the German Ambassador, recorded in my

télégramme précédent, je n'avais pas encore reçu le télégramme du 15 (28) juillet de M. Schébeko.

Le contenu de ce télégramme constitue un refus du Cabinet de Vienne de procéder à un échange d'idées direct avec le Gouvernement Impérial.

Dès lors, il ne nous reste plus qu'à nous en remettre entièrement au Gouvernement britannique pour l'initiative des démarches qu'il jugera utile de provoquer.

(Signed) SAZONOW.

preceding telegram. I had not yet received M. Schébeko's⁴ telegram of the 15th (28th) July.

The contents of this telegram amount to a refusal on the part of the Vienna Cabinet to agree to a direct exchange of views with the Russian Government.

Hence nothing remains for us to do but to rely entirely on the British Government to take the initiative in any steps which they may consider advisable.

Communicated to Vienna, Rome, and Berlin.

* Russian Ambassador at Vienna.

No. 51.

Russian Charge d'Affaires at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Sur ma question s'il avait une réponse de Vienne relativement à votre proposition de pourparlers privés à Saint-Pétersbourg, le Secrétaire d'Etat a répondu négativement.

Il déclare qu'il lui est fort difficile d'agir sur Vienne, surtout ouvertement. Parlant à Cambon, il a même ajouté qu'en cas d'une pression trop évidente l'Autriche se hâterait de mettre l'Allemagne en présence d'un fait accompli.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat dit qu'il a reçu aujourd'hui un télégramme de Pourtalès d'où il constate que plus que les premiers jours vous êtes disposé à trouver un compromis acceptable pour tous. J'ai répliqué que probablement vous avez été dès le commencement en faveur d'un compromis, bien entendu à la condition qu'il soit acceptable non seulement pour l'Autriche mais également pour nous. Il m'a dit ensuite qu'il paraissait que nous avions commencé à mobiliser sur la frontière autrichienne et qu'il craignait que ceci rendrait plus difficile pour l'Autriche la possibilité de s'entendre avec nous, d'autant plus que l'Autriche ne mobilisait que contre la Serbie et ne faisait pas de préparatifs sur notre frontière. J'ai répondu que, d'après les renseignements dont je disposais, l'Autriche mobilisait également sur notre frontière et que par conséquent nous devions prendre

(Telegram.)

On my enquiry whether he had received from Vienna a reply respecting your proposal for private discussions at St. Petersburg, the Secretary of State answered in the negative.

He declares that it is very difficult for him to produce any effect at Vienna, especially openly. He even added, in speaking to Cambon, that were pressure brought to bear too obviously, Austria would hasten to face Germany with a *fait accompli*.

The Secretary of State tells me that he received a telegram to-day from Pourtalès, stating that you seemed more inclined than you previously were to find a compromise acceptable to all parties. I replied that presumably you had been in favour of a compromise from the outset, provided always that it were acceptable, not only to Austria, but equally to Russia. He then said that it appeared that Russia had begun to mobilise on the Austrian frontier, and that he feared that this would make it more difficult for Austria to come to an understanding with us, all the more so as Austria was mobilising against Serbia alone, and was making no preparations upon our frontier. I replied that, according to the information in my possession, Austria was mobilising upon the Russian frontier also, and that consequently we had to take similar steps. I added that whatever measures we might, perhaps,

des mesures analogues. J'ai ajouté que les mesures que nous avons peut-être prises de notre côté n'étaient nullement dirigées contre l'Allemagne. have taken on our side were in no wise directed against Germany.

(Signed) BRONEWSKY.

No. 52.

Russian Charge d'Affaires in Servia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nish, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI le Ministre de Bulgarie, au nom de son Gouvernement, a déclaré à Pachitch que la Bulgarie observerait la neutralité.

(Signed) STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

The Bulgarian Minister to-day declared to Pashitch, in the name of his Government, that Bulgaria would remain neutral.

No. 53.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

A L'OCCASION de l'arrivée du Président de la République française, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères avait préparé un court exposé de la situation politique actuelle, à peu près dans les termes suivants : L'Autriche, craignant la décomposition intérieure, s'est emparée du prétexte de l'assassinat de l'Archiduc pour essayer d'obtenir des garanties qui pourront revêtir la forme de l'occupation des communications militaires serbes ou même du territoire serbe. L'Allemagne soutient l'Autriche. Le maintien de la paix dépend de la seule Russie, parce qu'il s'agit d'une affaire qui doit être "localisée" entre l'Autriche et la Serbie, c'est-à-dire de la punition de la politique précédente de la Serbie et des garanties pour l'avenir. De ce l'Allemagne conclut qu'il faut exercer une action modératrice à Pétersbourg. Ce sophisme a été réfuté à Paris comme à Londres. A Paris, le Baron de Schoen a en vain tâché d'entraîner la France à une action solidaire avec l'Allemagne sur la Russie en faveur du maintien de la paix. Les mêmes tentatives ont été faites à Londres. Dans les deux capitales il a été répondu que l'action devrait être exercée à Vienne, car les demandes excessives de l'Autriche, son refus de discuter les rares réserves de la Serbie, et la déclaration de guerre menacent de provoquer la guerre

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

For the information of the President of the French Republic on his return, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had prepared a short summary of the present political situation, approximately in the following terms : Austria, fearing internal disintegration, seized upon the assassination of the Archduke as an excuse for an attempt to obtain guarantees, which may assume the form of an occupation of Servian military lines or even Servian territory. Germany is supporting Austria. The preservation of peace depends upon Russia alone, for the question at issue must be "localised" between Austria and Servia ; that question is the punishment of Servia for her previous policy and the obtaining of guarantees for the future. Germany concludes from this that a moderating influence should be exerted at St. Petersburg. This sophism has been refuted both in Paris and in London. In Paris, Baron von Schoen vainly endeavoured to induce France to adopt joint action with Germany towards Russia for the preservation of peace. The same attempts were made in London. In both capitals the answer was given that any action taken should be at Vienna, as it was Austria's inordinate demands, her refusal to discuss Servia's few reservations, and her declaration of war, that threatened

générale. La France et l'Angleterre ne peuvent exercer une action modératrice sur la Russie, laquelle jusqu'ici a fait preuve de la plus grande modération, surtout en conseillant à la Serbie d'accepter ce qui était possible de la note austro-hongroise. Aujourd'hui l'Allemagne paraît renoncer à l'idée d'une action sur la Russie seule et incline vers une action médiateuse à Pétersbourg et à Vienne, mais en même temps l'Allemagne comme l'Autriche tâchent de faire traîner l'affaire. L'Allemagne s'oppose à la conférence sans indiquer aucune autre manière d'agir pratique. L'Autriche mène des pourparlers manifestement dilatoires à Pétersbourg. En même temps elle prend des mesures actives, et si ces mesures sont tolérées, ses prétentions augmenteront proportionnellement. Il est très désirable que la Russie prête tout son appui au projet de médiation que présentera Sir E. Grey. Dans le cas contraire, l'Autriche, sous prétexte de "garantie," pourra, en fait, changer le statut territorial de l'Europe orientale.

• (Signé) ISWOLSKY.

to provoke a general war. France and England are unable to bring any moderating pressure to bear upon Russia, as, so far, that Power has shown the greatest moderation, more particularly in her advice to Serbia to accept as much as was possible of the Austrian note. Apparently Germany has now given up the idea of pressure upon Russia only, and inclines towards mediatory action both at St. Petersburg and at Vienna, but at the same time both Germany and Austria are endeavouring to cause the question to drag on. Germany is opposing the conference without suggesting any other practical course of action. Austria is continuing discussions at St. Petersburg, which are manifestly of a procrastinating nature. At the same time she is taking active steps, and if these steps are tolerated, her claims will increase proportionately. It is highly desirable that Russia should lend all her support to the proposal for mediation which will be made by Sir E. Grey. In the contrary event, Austria, on the plea of "guarantees," will be able, in effect, to alter the territorial status of eastern Europe.

No. 54.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 16 (28), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Ai communiqué le contenu de vos télégrammes du 15 (28) juillet à Grey. Il a déclaré aujourd'hui à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne que les pourparlers directs entre la Russie et l'Autriche avaient échoué, et que les correspondants des journaux mandaient de Saint-Pétersbourg que la Russie mobilisait contre l'Autriche à la suite de la mobilisation de cette dernière. Grey dit qu'en principe le Gouvernement allemand s'est déclaré en faveur de la médiation, mais qu'il rencontre des difficultés quant à la forme. Grey a insisté pour que le Gouvernement allemand indique la forme laquelle à l'avis de l'Allemagne pourrait permettre aux quatre Puissances d'exercer leur médiation pour éviter la guerre ; vu le consentement de la France, de l'Italie et de l'Angleterre la médiation pourrait avoir lieu seulement dans le cas où l'Allemagne consentirait à se ranger du côté de la paix.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated the contents of your telegrams of the 15th (28th) July to Grey. He informed the German Ambassador to-day that the direct discussions between Russia and Austria had been fruitless, and that press correspondents were reporting from St. Petersburg that Russia was mobilising against Austria in consequence of the latter's mobilisation. Grey said that, in principle, the German Government had declared themselves in favour of mediation, but that he was experiencing difficulties with regard to the form it should take. Grey has urged that the German Government should indicate the form which, in their opinion, would enable the four Powers to have recourse to mediation to prevent war; France, Italy, and Great Britain having consented, mediation could only come into play if Germany consented to range herself on the side of peace.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

No. 55.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

VIVIANI vient de me confirmer l'entière résolution du Gouvernement français d'agir d'accord avec nous. Cette résolution est soutenue par les cercles les plus étendus et par les partis y compris les radicaux-socialistes, qui viennent de lui présenter une déclaration exprimant la confiance absolue et les dispositions patriotiques du groupe. Dès son arrivée à Paris Viviani a télégraphié d'urgence à Londres que, vu la cessation des pourparlers directs entre Pétersbourg et Vienne, il était nécessaire que le Cabinet de Londres renouvelât le plus tôt possible, sous telle ou autre forme, sa proposition concernant la médiation des Puissances. Avant moi Viviani a reçu aujourd'hui l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, qui lui a renouvelé l'assurance des tendances pacifiques de l'Allemagne. Viviani ayant fait observer que si l'Allemagne désirait la paix elle devrait se hâter d'adhérer à la proposition de médiation anglaise, le Baron Schoen a répondu que les mots "conférence" ou "arbitrage" effrayaient l'Autriche. Viviani a répliqué qu'il ne s'agissait pas de mots, et qu'il serait facile de trouver une autre forme de médiation. D'après l'avis du Baron de Schoen, pour le succès des négociations entre les Puissances il serait nécessaire de savoir ce que l'Autriche compterait demander à la Serbie. Viviani a répondu que le Cabinet de Berlin pourrait bien facilement s'en enquérir auprès de l'Autriche, mais qu'en attendant la note responsive serbe pourrait servir de base à la discussion ; il a ajouté que la France désirait sincèrement la paix, mais qu'elle était en même temps résolue d'agir en pleine harmonie avec ses alliés et amis, et que lui, le Baron de Schoen, avait pu se convaincre que cette résolution rencontrait la plus vive approbation du pays.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

VIVIANI has just confirmed to me the French Government's firm determination to act in concert with Russia. This determination is upheld by all classes of society and by the political parties, including the Radical Socialists who have just addressed a resolution to the Government expressing the absolute confidence and the patriotic sentiments of their party. Since his return to Paris, Viviani has telegraphed an urgent message to London that, direct discussions between St Petersburg and Vienna having ended, the London Cabinet should again put forward their proposal for mediation by the Powers as soon as possible under one form or another. Before seeing me to-day Viviani saw the German Ambassador, and the latter again assured him of the peaceful intentions of Germany. Viviani having pointed out that if Germany wished for peace she should hasten to give her support to the British proposal for mediation, Baron von Schoen replied that the words "conference" or "arbitration" alarmed Austria. Viviani retorted that it was not a question of words, and that it would be easy to find some other form for mediation. In the opinion of Baron van Schoen, it was necessary for the success of the negotiations between the Powers to know what Austria intended to demand from Servia. Viviani answered that the Berlin Cabinet could quite easily make this enquiry of Austria, but that, meanwhile, the Servian reply might well form the basis of discussion ; he added that France sincerely desired peace, but that she was determined at the same time to act in complete harmony with her allies and friends, and that he, Baron von Schoen, might have convinced himself that this determination met with the warmest approval of the country.

(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

No. 56.

Telegram from His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Serbia to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

(Translation.)

PROFONDÉMENT touché par le télégramme que votre Majesté a bien voulu

DEEPLY touched by the telegram which Your Majesty was pleased to address to

m'adresser hier, je m'empresse de la remercier de tout mon cœur. Je prie votre Majesté d'être persuadée que la cordiale sympathie dont votre Majesté est animée envers mon pays nous est particulièrement précieuse, et remplit notre âme de l'espoir que l'avenir de la Serbie est assuré, étant devenu l'objet de la haute sollicitude de votre Majesté. Ces moments pénibles ne peuvent que rassurer les liens de l'attachement profond qui unissent la Serbie à la sainte Russie slave, et des sentiments de reconnaissance éternelle pour l'aide et la protection de votre Majesté seront conservés pieusement dans l'âme de tous les Serbes.

me yesterday, I hasten to thank you with all my heart. Your Majesty may rest assured that the cordial sympathy which Your Majesty feels towards my country is especially valued by us, and fills our hearts with the belief that the future of Servia is secure now that it is the object of Your Majesty's gracious solicitude. These painful moments cannot but strengthen the bonds of deep attachment which bind Servia to Holy Slav Russia, and the sentiments of everlasting gratitude which we feel for the help and protection afforded to us by Your Majesty will ever be cherished in the hearts of all the Serbs.

(Signé) ALEXANDRE.

No. 57.

Russian Chargé d' Affaires in Servia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Nish, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI communiqué à Pachitch le texte du télégramme respondif de Sa Majesté l'Empereur au Prince Alexandre. Pachitch, après l'avoir lu, se signa et dit : " Seigneur ! Le Tsar est grand et clément !" Ensuite il m'embrassa, ne pouvant contenir l'émotion qui l'avait gagné. L'héritier est attendu à Nish dans la nuit.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated to Pashitch the text of the telegraphic reply returned by His Majesty the Emperor to Prince Alexander. On reading it, Pashitch crossed himself and exclaimed : " The Czar is great and merciful ! " He then embraced me and was overcome with emotion. The heir-apparent is expected at Nish late to-night.

No. 58.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 16 (29), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

AUJOURD'HUI l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne m'a communiqué la résolution prise par son Gouvernement de mobiliser, si la Russie ne cessait pas ses préparatifs militaires. Or, nous n'avons commencé ces derniers qu'à la suite de la mobilisation à laquelle avait déjà procédé l'Autriche et vu l'absence évidente chez cette dernière du désir d'accepter un mode quelconque d'une solution pacifique de son conflit avec la Serbie.

Puisque nous ne pouvons pas accéder au désir de l'Allemagne, il ne nous reste que d'accélérer nos propres armements et de compter avec l'inévitabilité probable de

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

The German Ambassador to-day informed me of the decision of his Government to mobilise, if Russia did not stop her military preparations. Now, in point of fact, we only began these preparations in consequence of the mobilisation already undertaken by Austria, and owing to her evident unwillingness to accept any means of arriving at a peaceful settlement of her dispute with Servia.

As we cannot comply with the wishes of Germany, we have no alternative but to hasten on our own military preparations and to assume that war is probably inevit-

la guerre. Veuillez en avertir le Gouvernement français et lui exprimer en même temps notre sincère reconnaissance pour la déclaration que l'Ambassadeur de France m'a faite en son nom en disant que nous pouvons compter entièrement sur l'appui de notre allié la France. Dans les circonstances actuelles cette déclaration nous est particulièrement précieuse.

Communiqué aux Ambassadeurs en Angleterre, Autriche-Hongrie, Italie, Allemagne.

able. Please inform the French Government of this, and add that we are sincerely grateful to them for the declaration which the French Ambassador made to me on their behalf, to the effect that we could count fully upon the assistance of our ally, France. In the existing circumstances, that declaration is especially valuable to us.

Communicated to the Russian Ambassadors in Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Germany.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

No. 59.

Russia in Charge d' Affaires in Serbia to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Nish, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

LE Prince-Régent a publié hier un manifeste signé par tous les Ministres à l'occasion de la déclaration de la guerre par l'Autriche à la Serbie. Le manifeste se termine par les paroles suivantes : "Défendez de toutes vos forces vos foyers et la Serbie." Lors de l'ouverture solennelle de la Skoupehtina, le Régent lut en son nom le discours du trône, au début duquel il indiqua que le lieu de la convocation démontrait l'importance des événements actuels. Suit l'exposé des faits des derniers jours—l'ultimatum autrichien, la réponse serbe, les efforts du Gouvernement Royal de faire tout ce qui était compatible avec la dignité de l'Etat pour éviter la guerre et enfin l'agression armée du voisin plus puissant contre la Serbie, aux côtés de laquelle se tient le Monténégro. En passant à l'examen de l'attitude des Puissances en présence du conflit, le Prince insista tout d'abord sur les sentiments dont est animée la Russie et sur la toute gracieuse communication de Sa Majesté l'Empereur disant que la Russie en aucun cas n'abandonnera la Serbie. A chaque mention du nom de Sa Majesté Impériale et de la Russie un "jivio" formidable et fébrile secouait la salle des séances. Les marques de sympathie de la part de la France et de l'Angleterre furent aussi relevées séparément et provoquèrent des "jivio" d'approbation de la part des députés. Le discours du trône se termine par la déclaration d'ouverture de la Skoupehtina et par l'expression due pour que toutes les mesures soient prises pour faciliter la tâche du Gouvernement.

(Telegram.)

THE Prince Regent yesterday published a manifesto, signed by all the Servian Ministers, on the declaration of war by Austria against Servia. The manifesto ends with the following words: "Defend your homes and Servia with all your might." At the solemn opening of the Skupchtna the Regent read the speech from the Throne, in his own name. At the beginning of his speech he pointed out that the place of their convocation showed the importance of present events. He followed this with a summary of recent events—the Austrian ultimatum, the Servian reply, the efforts of the Servian Government to do their utmost to avoid war that was compatible with the dignity of the State, and, finally, the armed aggression of their most powerful neighbour against Servia, at whose side stood Montenegro. Passing in review the attitude of the Powers towards the dispute, the Prince emphasised in the first place the sentiments which animated Russia, and the gracious communication from His Majesty the Emperor that Russia would in no case abandon Servia. At each mention of His Majesty the Czar and of Russia the hall resounded with loud bursts of wild cheering. The sympathy shown by France and England was also touched upon in turn, and called forth approving plaudits from the members. The speech from the throne ended by declaring the Skupchtna open, and by expressing the hope that every thing possible would be done to lighten the task before the Government.

(Signé) STRANDTMAN.

No. 60.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and Rome.

St. Petersburg, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne, qui vient de me quitter m'a demandé si nous ne pouvions pas nous contenter de la promesse que l'Autriche pourrait donner—de ne pas porter atteinte à l'intégrité du Royaume de Serbie—and indiquer à quelles conditions nous pourrions encore consentir à suspendre nos armements; je lui ai dicté, pour être transmise d'urgence à Berlin, la déclaration suivante: " Si l'Autriche, reconnaissant que la question austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question européenne, se déclare prête à éliminer de son ultimatum les points qui portent atteinte aux droits souverains de la Serbie, la Russie s'engage à cesser ses préparatifs militaires."

Veuillez télégraphier d'urgence quelle sera l'attitude du Gouvernement allemand en présence de cette nouvelle preuve de notre désir de faire le possible pour la solution pacifique de la question, car nous ne pouvons pas admettre que de semblables pourparlers ne servent qu'à faire gagner du temps à l'Allemagne et à l'Autriche pour leurs préparatifs militaires.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador, who has just left me, has asked whether Russia would not be satisfied with the promise which Austria might give—that she would not violate the integrity of the Kingdom of Serbia—and whether we could not indicate upon what conditions we would agree to suspend our military preparations. I dictated to him the following declaration to be forwarded to Berlin for immediate action: "If Austria, recognising that the Austro-Serbian question has become a question of European interest declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum such points as violate the sovereign rights of Serbia, Russia undertakes to stop her military preparations."

Please inform me at once by telegraph what attitude the German Government will adopt in face of this fresh proof of our desire to do the utmost possible for a peaceful settlement of the question, for we cannot allow such discussions to continue solely in order that Germany and Austria may gain time for their military preparations.

No. 61.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J'APPRENDS que le décret de mobilisation de l'armée et de la flotte allemandes vient d'être promulgué.

(Signé) SWERBEEW.

(Telegram.)

I LEARN that the order for the mobilisation of the German army and navy has just been issued.

No. 62.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères vient de me téléphoner pour communiquer

(Telegram.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has just telephoned that the news of the mobili-

que la nouvelle lancée tout à l'heure de la mobilisation de l'armée et de la flotte allemandes est fausse; que les feuillets des journaux étaient imprimés d'avance en prévision de toutes éventualités, et mis en vente à l'heure de l'après-midi, mais que maintenant ils sont confisqués.

sation of the German army and fleet, which has just been announced, is false; that the news sheets had been printed in advance so as to be ready for all eventualities, and that they were put on sale in the afternoon, but that they have now been confiscated.

(Signé) SWERBEEW.

No 63.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI reçu votre télégramme du 16 (29) juillet et ai transmis le texte de votre proposition au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, que je viens de voir; il m'a dit qu'il avait reçu un télégramme identique de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Saint-Pétersbourg et m'a déclaré ensuite qu'il trouvait notre proposition inacceptable pour l'Autriche.

(Telegram.)

I HAVE received your telegram of 18th (29th) July, and have communicated the text of your proposal to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I have just seen. He told me that he had received an identical telegram from the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and he then declared that he considered it impossible for Austria to accept our proposal.

(Signé) SWERBEEW.

No. 64.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

AI communiqué le contenu de vos télégrammes des 16 (29) et 17 (30) juillet à Grey, lequel considère la situation comme très sérieuse, mais désire continuer les pourparlers. J'ai fait observer à Grey que depuis que vous lui aviez fait la proposition d'accepter tout ce qu'il proposerait en faveur du maintien de la paix, pourvu que l'Autriche ne pût profiter de ces atermoiements pour écraser la Serbie, la situation dans laquelle vous vous trouviez s'était apparemment modifiée. À cette époque nos rapports avec l'Allemagne n'étaient pas compromis. Après la déclaration de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Saint-Pétersbourg concernant la mobilisation allemande, ces rapports avaient changé et sa demande avait reçu de votre part la seule réponse que pouvait donner une Grande Puissance. Lorsque l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne était revenu auprès de vous et s'était enquis de vos conditions, vous les

(Telegram.)

I HAVE communicated the substance of your telegrams of the 16th (29th) and 17th (30th) July to Grey, who looks upon the situation as most serious, but wishes to continue the discussions. I pointed out to Grey that—since you agreed with him to accept whatever proposal he might make in order to preserve peace, provided that Austria did not profit by any ensuing delays to crush Serbia—the situation in which you were placed had apparently been modified. At that time our relations with Germany had not been compromised. After the declaration made by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg regarding German mobilisation, those relations had changed, and you had returned the only reply to his request that was possible from a Great Power. When the German Ambassador again visited you, and enquired what your conditions were you had formulated them in altogether

avez formulées dans des circonstances tout à fait spéciales. J'ai en même temps de nouveau insisté auprès de Grey sur la nécessité de prendre en considération la situation nouvelle créée par la faute de l'Allemagne à la suite de l'action de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne. Grey a répondu qu'il le comprenait et qu'il tiendrait compte de ces arguments.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

special circumstances. I also again emphasized to Grey the necessity of taking into consideration the new situation brought about by the fault of Germany in consequence of the German Ambassador's action. Grey replied that he fully understood this, and that he would remember these arguments.

No. 65.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.
London, July 17 (30), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Allemagne a demandé à Grey, pour quelle raison l'Angleterre prenait des mesures militaires sur terre et sur mer. Grey a répondu que ces mesures n'avaient pas un caractère agressif, mais que la situation était telle que chaque Puissance devait se préparer.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

THE German Ambassador has asked Grey why Great Britain was taking military measures both on land and sea. Grey replied that these measures had no aggressive character, but that the situation was such that each Power must be ready.

No. 66.

Russian Ambassador at Vienna to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Vienna, July 18 (31), 1914

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

MALGRÉ la mobilisation générale, je continue à échanger des vues avec le Comte Berchtold et ses collaborateurs. Tous insistent sur l'absence chez l'Autriche d'intentions agressives quelconques contre la Russie et de visées de conquête à l'égard de la Serbie, mais tous insistent également sur la nécessité pour l'Autriche de poursuivre jusqu'au bout l'action commencée et de donner à la Serbie une leçon sérieuse qui pourrait constituer une certaine garantie pour l'avenir.

(Signé) SCHEBEKO.

(Telegram.)

IN spite of the general mobilisation, my exchange of views with Count Berchtold and his colleagues continues. They all dwell upon the absence on Austria's part of any hostile intentions whatsoever against Russia, and of any designs of conquest at the expense of Serbia, but they are all equally insistent that Austria is bound to carry through the action which she has begun and to give Serbia a serious lesson, which would constitute a sure guarantee for the future.

No. 67.

*Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at Berlin, Vienna
Paris, London, and Rome.*
St. Petersburg, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

(Telegram.)

Me réfère à mon télégramme du 17 (30) juillet. D'ordre de son Gouverne-

PLEASE refer to my telegram of 17 (30) July. The British Ambassador, on the

ment, l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre m'a transmis le désir du Cabinet de Londres d'introduire quelques modifications dans la formule qui j'ai proposée hier à l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne. J'ai répondu que j'acceptais la proposition anglaise. Ci-dessous je vous transmets la formule modifiée en conséquence :

"Si l'Autriche consent à arrêter la marche de ses armées sur le territoire serbe et si, reconnaissant que le conflit austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question d'intérêt européen, elle admet que les Grandes Puissances examinent la satisfaction que la Serbie pourrait accorder au Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie sans laisser porter atteinte à ses droits d'Etat souverain et à son indépendance,—la Russie s'engage à conserver son attitude expectante."

(Signé) SAZONOW.

instructions of his Government, has informed me of the wish of the London Cabinet to make certain modifications in the formula which I suggested yesterday to the German Ambassador. I replied that I accepted the British suggestion. I accordingly send you the text of the modified formula which is as follows:—

"If Austria will agree to check the advance of her troops on Servian territory; if, recognising that the dispute between Austria and Servia has become a question of European interest, she will allow the Great Powers to look into the matter and decide what satisfaction Servia could afford to the Austro-Hungarian Government without impairing her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia will undertake to maintain her waiting attitude."

No. 68.

Russian Ambassador at Berlin to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères vient de me dire que nos pourparlers, qui étaient déjà difficiles à la suite de la mobilisation contre l'Autriche, le deviennent encore davantage en présence des graves mesures militaires que nous prenons contre l'Allemagne; des nouvelles y relatives sont, d'après lui, reçues ici de tous les côtés et devront provoquer inévitablement des mesures analogues de la part de l'Allemagne. A cela j'ai répondu que, d'après des renseignements sûrs dont je disposais et qui étaient confirmés par tous nos compatriotes arrivant à Berlin, la prise contre nous des mesures susdites se poursuivait également en Allemagne avec grande activité. Malgré cela, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères affirme qu'ici on n'a fait que rappeler les officiers de leurs congés et les troupes des champs de manœuvres.

(Signé) SWERBEEW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has just told me that our discussions, which were already difficult enough on account of the mobilisation against Austria, were becoming even more so in view of the serious military measures that we were taking against Germany. He said that information on this subject was reaching Berlin from all sides, and this must inevitably provoke similar measures on the part of Germany. To this I replied that, according to sure information in my possession, which was confirmed by all our compatriots arriving from Berlin, Germany also was very actively engaged in taking military measures against Russia. In spite of this, the Minister for Foreign Affairs asserts that the only step taken in Germany has been the recall of officers from leave and of the troops from manoeuvres.

No. 69.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Ambassador at London.

St. Petersburg, July 18 (31), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

J'AI prié l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre de transmettre à Grey l'expression de ma plus

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

I HAVE requested the British Ambassador to express to Grey my deep gratitude

sincère reconnaissance pour le ton amical et ferme dont il a usé pendant les pourparlers avec l'Allemagne et l'Autriche, grâce à quoi l'espoir de trouver une issue pacifique de la situation actuelle n'est pas encore perdu.

Je l'ai aussi prié de dire au Ministre anglais que je pensais que ce n'était qu'à Londres que les pourparlers auraient encore quelques chances d'un succès quelconque, en facilitant à l'Autriche la nécessité d'un compromis.

Communiqué à l'Ambassadeur en France.

* (Signé) SAZONOW.

for the firm and friendly tone which he has adopted in the discussions with Germany and Austria, thanks to which the hope of finding a peaceful issue to the present situation need not yet be abandoned.

I also requested him to inform the British Minister that in my opinion it was only in London that the discussions might still have some faint chance of success and of rendering the necessary compromise easier for Austria.

Communicated to Russian Ambassador in France.

No. 70.

Secret Telegram to Russian Representatives abroad.

July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

A MINUIT l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne m'a déclaré, d'ordre de son Gouvernement, que si dans les douze heures, c'est-à-dire à midi, samedi, nous ne commençons pas la démobilisation, non seulement à l'égard de l'Allemagne, mais aussi à l'égard de l'Autriche, le Gouvernement allemand serait forcé de donner l'ordre de mobilisation. À ma question si c'était la guerre, l'Ambassadeur a répondu par la négative, mais en ajoutant que nous étions fort près d'elle.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

AT MIDNIGHT the German Ambassador announced to me, on the instruction of his Government, that if within 12 hours, that is by midnight on Saturday, we had not begun to demobilise, not only against Germany, but also against Austria, the German Government would be compelled to give the order for mobilisation. To my enquiry whether this meant war, the Ambassador replied in the negative, but added that we were very near it.

No. 71.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

GRAY m'a dit qu'il a télégraphié à Berlin qu'à son avis la dernière formule acceptée par le Gouvernement russe constitue la base de négociations qui présente le plus de chances pour une solution pacifique du conflit. Il a exprimé en même temps l'espoir qu'aucune Grande Puissance ne commencerait les hostilités avant l'examen de cette formule.

(Signé) BENOKENDORFF.

(Telegram.)

GRAY tells me that he has telegraphed to Berlin that in his opinion the last formula accepted by the Russian Government offers the best prospect as a basis of negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. At the same time he expressed the hope that no Great Power would open hostilities before this formula had been considered.

No. 72.

Russian Ambassador at London to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Télégramme)

LE Gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne a posé aux Gouvernements français et allemand la question s'ils respecteraient la neutralité de la Belgique.

La France a répondu dans l'affirmative, tandis que le Gouvernement allemand a déclaré ne pouvoir répondre à cette question catégoriquement.

(Signé) BENCKENDORFF.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE British Government has enquired of the French and German Governments whether they will respect the neutrality of Belgium.

France answered in the affirmative, but the German Government stated that they could not give any definite answer to the question.

No. 73.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

Télégramme.)

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Autriche a visité hier Viviani et lui a déclaré que l'Autriche non seulement n'avait pas le dessein de porter atteinte à l'intégrité territoriale de la Serbie, mais était prête à discuter avec les autres Puissances le fond de son conflit avec la Serbie. Le Gouvernement français est très préoccupé par les préparatifs militaires extraordinaires de l'Allemagne sur la frontière française, car il est convaincu que sous le voile du "Kriegszustand" se produit une véritable mobilisation.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

THE Austrian Ambassador yesterday visited Viviani and declared to him that Austria, far from harbouring any designs against the integrity of Serbia, was in fact ready to discuss the grounds of her grievances against Serbia with the other Powers. The French Government are much exercised at Germany's extraordinary military activity on the French frontier, for they are convinced that, under the guise of "Kriegszustand," mobilisation is in reality being carried out.

No. 74.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Télégramme.)

A LA réception ici du télégramme de l'Ambassadeur de France à Saint-Pétersbourg contenant la communication que vous a faite l'Ambassadeur allemand concernant la résolution de l'Allemagne de décreté aujourd'hui la mobilisation générale, le Président de la République a signé le décret de mobilisation. Dans les rues on procède à l'affichage des listes d'appel des réservistes. L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne vient de rendre visite à Viviani, mais ne lui a fait aucune nouvelle

(Translation.)

(Telegram.)

ON the receipt in Paris of the telegram from the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, reporting the communication made to you by the German Ambassador respecting Germany's decision to order general mobilisation to-day, the President of the French Republic signed the order for mobilisation. Lists of the reservists recalled to the colours are being posted up in the streets. The German Ambassador has just visited Viviani, but told him nothing fresh, alleging the impossibility

communication, en alléguant l'impossibilité de déchiffrer les télégrammes qu'il a reçus. Viviani l'a informé de la signature du décret de mobilisation en réponse à la mobilisation allemande et lui a fait part de son étonnement de ce que l'Allemagne eût pris une telle mesure à un moment où se poursuivait encore un échange de vues amical entre la Russie, l'Autriche et les Puissances ; il a ajouté que la mobilisation ne préjugeait pas nécessairement la guerre et que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne pourrait rester à Paris comme l'Ambassadeur de Russie est resté à Vienne et celui d'Autriche à Saint-Pétersbourg.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

No. 75.

Russian Ambassador at Paris to Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 19 (August 1), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

J tiens du Président que pendant les dernières journées l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche a assuré avec force le Président du Conseil des Ministres et lui-même, que l'Autriche nous aurait déclaré être prête à respecter non seulement l'intégrité territoriale de la Serbie, mais aussi ses droits souverains, mais que nous aurions intentionnellement fait le silence sur cette déclaration. J'ai opposé un démenti catégorique à cela.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

No. 76.

Note presented by the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg on July 19 (August 1) at 7-10 P.M.

(Translation.)

Le Gouvernement Impérial s'est efforcé dès les débuts de la crise de la mener à une solution pacifique. Se rendant à un désir qui lui en avait été exprimé par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne d'accord avec l'Angleterre s'était appliqué à accomplir un rôle médiateur auprès des Cabinets de Vienne et de Saint-Pétersbourg, lorsque la Russie, sans en attendre le résultat, procéda à la mobilisation de la totalité de ses forces de terre et de mer. A la suite de

THE Imperial German Government have used every effort since the beginning of the crisis to bring about a peaceful settlement. In compliance with a wish expressed to him by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the German Emperor had undertaken, in concert with Great Britain, the part of mediator between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg; but Russia, without waiting for any result, proceeded to a general mobilisation of her forces both on land and sea. In conse-

cette mesure menaçante ne motivée par aucun présage militaire de la part de l'Allemagne, l'Empire allemand s'est trouvé vis-à-vis d'un danger grave et imminent. Si le Gouvernement Impérial eût manqué de parer à ce péril, il aurait compromis la sécurité et l'existence même de l'Allemagne. Par conséquent le Gouvernement allemand se vit forcée de s'adresser au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies en insistant sur la cessation desdits actes militaires. La Russie ayant refusé de faire droit à (n'ayant pas cru devoir répondre à*) cette demande et ayant manifesté par ce refus (cette attitude*) que son action était dirigée contre l'Allemagne, j'ai l'honneur, d'ordre de mon Gouvernement, de faire savoir à votre Excellence ce qui suit :

Sa Majesté l'Empereur, mon auguste Souverain, au nom de l'Empire, relevant le défi, se considère en état de guerre avec la Russie.

(Signé) F. POURTALES.

* Les mots placés entre parenthèses se trouvent dans l'original. Il faut supposer que deux variantes avaient été préparées d'avance et que par erreur elles ont été insérées toutes les deux dans la note.

quence of this threatening step, which was not justified by any military proceedings on the part of Germany, the German Empire was faced by a grave and imminent danger. If the German Government had failed to guard against this peril, they would have compromised the safety and the very existence of Germany. The German Government were, therefore, obliged to make representations to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and to insist upon a cessation of the aforesaid military acts. Russia having refused to comply with (not having considered it necessary to answer*) this demand, and having shown by this refusal (this attitude*) that her action was directed against Germany, I have the honour, on the instructions of my Government, to inform your Excellency as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor, my august Sovereign, in the name of the German Empire, accepts the challenge, and considers himself at war with Russia.

* The words in brackets occur in the original. It must be supposed that two variations had been prepared in advance, and that, by mistake, they were both inserted in the note.

No. 77.

Announcement by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting Recent Events.

July 20 (August 2), 1914.

(Translation.)

A GARBLE version of the events of the last few days having appeared in the foreign press, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs considers it his duty to publish the following brief account of the diplomatic discussions during the period under review:—

Un exposé défigurant les événements des derniers jours ayant paru dans la presse étrangère, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères croit de son devoir de publier l'aperçu suivant des pourparlers diplomatiques pendant le temps susvisé :

Le 10 (23) juillet, année courante, le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade présenta au Ministre Président serbe une note où le Gouvernement serbe était accusé d'avoir favorisé le mouvement pan-serbe qui avait abouti à l'assassinat de l'héritier du trône austro-hongrois. En conséquence l'Autriche-Hongrie demandait au Gouvernement serbe non seulement de condamner sous une forme solennelle la susdite propagande, mais aussi de prendre, sous le contrôle de l'Autriche-Hongrie, une série de mesures tendant à la découverte du complot, à la punition des sujets serbes y ayant participé et à la prévention

On the 10th (23rd) July, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade presented a note to the Prime Minister of Servia, in which the Servian Government were accused of having fostered the pan-Serb movement, which had led to the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Austria-Hungary, therefore, demanded of the Servian Government, not only the condemnation in the most formal manner of the above-mentioned propaganda, but also the adoption, under Austrian supervision, of a series of measures for the discovery of the plot, for the punishment of any Servian

dans l'avenir de tout attentat sur le sol du Royaume. Un délai de quarante-huit heures fut fixé au Gouvernement serbe pour la réponse à la susdite note.

Le Gouvernement Impérial, auquel l'Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie à Saint-Pétersbourg avait communiqué le texte de la note dix-sept heures après sa remise à Belgrade, ayant pris connaissance des demandes y contenues, dut s'apercevoir que quelques-unes parmi elles étaient inexécutables quant au fond, tandis que d'autres étaient présentées sous une forme incompatible avec la dignité d'un Etat indépendant. Trouvant inadmissibles la diminution de la dignité de la Serbie contenue dans ces demandes, ainsi que la tendance de l'Autriche-Hongrie d'assurer sa prépondérance dans les Balkans démontrée par ces mêmes exigences, le Gouvernement russe fit observer dans la forme la plus amicale à l'Autriche-Hongrie qu'il serait désirable de soumettre à un nouvel examen les points contenus dans la note austro-hongroise. Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois ne crut possible de consentir à une discussion de la note. L'action modératrice des autres Puissances à Vienne ne fut non plus couronnée de succès.

Malgré que la Serbie eût reprocqué le crime et se fût montrée prête à donner satisfaction à l'Autriche dans une mesure qui dépassa les prévisions non seulement de la Russie, mais aussi des autres Puissances, le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Belgrade jugea la réponse serbe insuffisante et quitta cette ville.

Reconnaissant le caractère exagéré des demandes présentées par l'Autriche, la Russie avait déclaré encore auparavant qu'il lui serait impossible de rester indifférente, sans se refuser toutefois à employer tous ses efforts pour trouver une issue pacifique qui fût acceptable pour l'Autriche et menageât son amour-propre de Grande Puissance. En même temps la Russie établit fermement qu'elle admettait une solution pacifique de la question seulement dans une mesure qui n'impliquerait pas la diminution de la dignité de la Serbie comme Etat indépendant. Malheureusement tous les efforts déployés par le Gouvernement Impérial dans cette direction restèrent sans effet. Le Gouvernement austro-hongrois, après s'être dérobé à toute intervention conciliatrice des Puissances dans son conflit avec la Serbie, procéda à la mobilisation, déclara

subjects who had taken part in it and for the prevention of any future attempts at assassination upon Austrian soil. A time limit of forty-eight hours was given to the Servian Government within which to reply to this note.

The Russian Government, to whom the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had communicated the text of the note seventeen hours after its presentation at Belgrade, having taken note of the demands contained therein, could not but perceive that some of these demands were impossible of execution as regards their substance, whilst others were presented in a form which was incompatible with the dignity of an independent State. Russia considered that the humiliation of Servia, involved in these demands, and equally the evident intention of Austria-Hungary to secure her own hegemony in the Balkans, which underlay her conditions, were inadmissible. The Russian Government, therefore, pointed out to Austria-Hungary in the most friendly manner that it would be desirable to re-examine the points contained in the Austro-Hungarian note. The Austro-Hungarian Government did not see their way to agree to a discussion of the note. The moderating influence of the four Powers at Vienna was equally unsuccessful.

Despite the fact that Servia had reprobated the crime, and had shown herself ready to give Austria satisfaction to an extent beyond the expectations, not only of Russia, but also of the other Powers—despite these facts, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade considered the Servian reply insufficient and left the town.

Recognising the exaggerated nature of the demands made by Austria, Russia had previously declared that she could not remain indifferent, while not desisting from doing her utmost to find a peaceful issue which might prove acceptable to Austria, and spare the latter's self-respect as a Great Power. At the same time Russia let it be clearly understood that she could accept a peaceful settlement of the question only so far as it involved no humiliation of Servia as an independent State. Unhappily all the efforts of the Russian Government to this end were fruitless. The Austro-Hungarian Government, which had shunned any attempt at conciliatory intervention by the Powers in the Austrian dispute with Servia, proceeded to mobilise and declared war officially against Servia, and the following day Belgrade was bombarded.

officiellement la guerre à la Serbie, et le jour suivant Belgrade fut bombardée. Le manifeste qui a accompagné la déclaration de guerre accuse ouvertement la Serbie d'avoir préparé et exécuté le crime de Serajevo. Une pareille accusation d'un crime de droit commun lancée contre tout un peuple et tout un Etat attira à la Serbie par son inanité évidente les larges sympathies des cercles de la société européenne.

A la suite de cette manière d'agir du Gouvernement austro-hongrois, malgré la déclaration de la Russie qu'elle ne pourrait rester indifférente au sort de la Serbie, le Gouvernement Imperial jugea nécessaire d'ordonner la mobilisation des circonscriptions militaires de Kiew, d'Olessa, de Moscou et de Kazan. Une telle décision s'imposait parce que depuis la date de la remise de la note austro-hongroise au Gouvernement serbe et les premières démarches de la Russie cinq jours s'étaient écoulés, et cependant le Cabinet de Vienne n'avait fait aucun pas pour aller au-devant de nos efforts pacifiques ; au contraire, la mobilisation de la moitié de l'armée austro-hongroise avait été décrétée.

Le Gouvernement allemand fut mis au courant des mesures prises par la Russie ; il lui fut en même temps expliqué qu'elles n'étaient que la conséquence des armements autrichiens et nullement dirigées contre l'Allemagne. En même temps, le Gouvernement Impérial déclara que la Russie était prête à continuer les pourparlers en vue d'une solution pacifique du conflit, soit par la voie de négociations directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne, soit, en suivant la proposition de la Grande-Bretagne, par la voie d'une conférence des quatre Grandes Puissances non intéressées directement, voire, l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Italie.

Cependant cette tentative de la Russie échoua également. L'Autriche-Hongrie déclina un échange de vues ultérieur avec nous, et le Cabinet de Vienne se déroba à la participation à la conférence des Puissances projetées.

Néanmoins, la Russie ne discontinua pas ses efforts en faveur de la paix. Répondant à la question de l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, à quelles conditions nous consentirions encore à suspendre nos armements, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères déclara que ces conditions seraient la reconnaissance par l'Autriche-Hongrie que la question austro-serbe avait

The manifesto which accompanied the declaration of war openly accuses Servia of having prepared and carried out the crime of Serajevo. Such an accusation of a crime at common law, launched against a whole people and a whole State, aroused, by its evident inanity, widespread sympathy for Servia throughout all classes of European society.

In consequence of this behaviour of the Austro-Hungarian Government, in spite of Russia's declaration that she could not remain indifferent to the fate of Servia, the Russian Government considered it necessary to order mobilisation in the military districts of Kieff, Odessa, Moscow, and Kazan. This decision was rendered necessary by the fact that since the date when the Austro-Hungarian note was communicated to the Servian Government, and since the first steps taken by Russia, five days had elapsed, and yet the Vienna Cabinet had not taken one step to meet Russia half-way in her efforts towards peace. Indeed, quite the contrary ; for the mobilisation of half of the Austro-Hungarian army had been ordered.

The German Government were kept informed of the steps taken by Russia. At the same time it was explained to them that these steps were only the result of the Austrian preparations, and that they were not in any way aimed at Germany. Simultaneously, the Russian Government declared that Russia was ready to continue discussions with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute, either in the form of direct negotiations with Vienna or, as suggested by Great Britain, in the form of a conference of the four Great Powers not directly interested, that is to say, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

This attempt on the part of Russia was, however, equally unsuccessful. Austria-Hungary declined a further exchange of views with Russia, and the Vienna Cabinet was unwilling to join the proposed conference of the Powers.

Nevertheless Russia did not abandon her efforts for peace. When questioned by the German Ambassador as to the conditions on which we would still agree to suspend our preparations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that these conditions were Austria's recognition that the Austro-Serbian question had assumed a European character, and a declaration

revêtu le caractère d'une question européenne, et la déclaration de cette même Puissance qu'elle consentait à ne pas insister sur des demandes incompatibles avec les droits souverains de la Serbie.

La proposition de la Russie fut jugée par l'Allemagne inacceptable pour l'Autriche-Hongrie. Simultanément on reçut à Saint-Pétersbourg la nouvelle de la proclamation de la mobilisation générale par l'Autriche-Hongrie.

En même temps les hostilités continuaient sur le territoire serbe et Belgrade fut bombardée derechef.

L'insuccès de nos propositions pacifiques nous obligea d'élargir les mesures de précaution militaires.

Le Cabinet de Berlin nous ayant adressé une question à ce sujet, il lui fut répondu que la Russie était forcée de commencer ses armements pour se prémunir contre toutes éventualités.

Tout en prenant cette mesure de précaution, la Russie n'en discontinueit pas moins de rechercher de toutes ses forces une issue de cette situation et déclara être prête à accepter tout moyen de solution de conflit qui comporterait l'observation des conditions posées par nous.

Malgré cette communication conciliante, le Gouvernement allemand, le 18 (31) juillet, adressa au Gouvernement russe la demande d'avoir à suspendre ses mesures militaires à midi du 19 juillet (1^{er} août), en menaçant, dans le cas contraire, de procéder à une mobilisation générale.

Le lendemain, 19 juillet (1^{er} août), l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne transmit au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères au nom de son Gouvernement, la déclaration de guerre.

by her that she agreed not to insist upon such of her demands as were incompatible with the sovereign rights of Servia.

Germany considered this Russian proposal unacceptable to Austria-Hungary. At that very moment news of the proclamation of general mobilisation by Austria-Hungary reached St. Petersburg.

All this time hostilities were continuing on Servian territory, and Belgrade was bombarded afresh.

The failure of our proposals for peace compelled us to extend the scope of our precautionary military measures.

The Berlin Cabinet questioned us on this, and we replied that Russia was compelled to begin preparations so as to be ready for every emergency.

But while taking this precautionary step, Russia did not on that account abandon her strenuous efforts to find some solution of the situation, and she announced that she was ready to accept any proposed settlement of the problem that might be put forward, provided it complied with the conditions laid down by her.

In spite of this conciliatory communication, the German Government on the 18th (31st) July demanded of the Russian Government that they should suspend their military measures by midday on the 19th July (1st August), and threatened, should they fail to comply, to proceed to general mobilisation.

On the following day, the 19th July (1st August), the German Ambassador, on behalf of his Government, forwarded a declaration of war to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 78.

Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to Russian Representatives Abroad.

St. Petersburg, July 20 (August 2), 1914.

(Translation.)

(Télégramme.)

IL est absolument clair que l'Allemagne s'efforce dès à présent de rejeter sur nous la responsabilité de la rupture. Notre mobilisation a été provoquée par l'énorme responsabilité que nous aurions assumée, si nous n'avions pas pris toutes les mesures

(Telegram.)

It is quite evident that Germany is now doing her utmost to foist upon us the responsibility for the rupture. We were forced to mobilise by the immense responsibility which would have fallen upon our shoulders if we had not taken

de précaution à un moment où l'Autriche, se bornant à des pourparlers d'un caractère dilatoire, bombardait Belgrade et procérait à une mobilisation générale.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur s'était engagé vis-à-vis de l'Empereur d'Allemagne par sa parole à n'entreprendre aucun acte agressif tant que dureraienr les pourparlers avec l'Autriche. Après une telle garantie et après toutes les preuves de l'amour de la Russie pour la paix, l'Allemagne ne pouvait ni avait le droit de décliner de notre déclaration que nous accepterions avec joie toute issue pacifique compatible avec la dignité et l'indépendance de la Serbie. Une autre issue, tout en étant complètement incompatible avec notre propre dignité, aurait certainement ébranlé l'équilibre européen, en assurant l'hégémonie de l'Allemagne. Ce caractère européen, voire mondial, du conflit est infiniment plus important que le prétexte qui l'a créé. Par sa décision de nous déclarer la guerre à un moment où se poursuivaient les négociations entre les Puissances, l'Allemagne a assumé une lourde responsabilité.

(Signé) SAZONOW.

all possible precautionary measures at a time when Austria, while confining herself to discussions of a dilatory nature was bombarding Belgrade and was undertaking general mobilisation.

The Emperor of Russia had promised the German Emperor that he would take no aggressive action as long as the discussions with Austria continued. With such a guarantee, and after so many proofs of Russia's desire for peace, Germany neither could, nor had the right to, doubt our declaration that we would joyfully accept any peaceful settlement compatible with the dignity and independence of Servia. Any other solution, besides being entirely incompatible with our own dignity, would assuredly have upset the European balance of power by securing the hegemony of Germany. The European—nay, the world-wide—character of this dispute is infinitely more important than the pretext from which it springs. By her decision to declare war upon us, at a moment when negotiations were in progress between the Powers, Germany has assumed a heavy responsibility.

No. 79.

Note presented by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs on July 24 (August 6) 1914, at 6 P.M.

(Translation.)

D'ORDRE de son Gouvernement, le soussigné Ambassadeur d'Autriche-Hongrie a l'honneur de notifier à son Excellence M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Russie ce qui suit :

"Vu l'attitude menaçante prise par la Russie dans le conflit entre la Monarchie austro-hongroise et la Serbie et en présence du fait qu'en suite de ce conflit la Russie d'après une communication du Cabinet de Berlin a cru devoir ouvrir les hostilités contre l'Allemagne et que celle-ci se trouve par conséquent en état de guerre avec ladite Puissance, l'Autriche-Hongrie se considère également en état de guerre avec la Russie à partir du présent moment."

(Signé) SZAPARY.

On the instructions of his Government the undersigned, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, has the honour to inform his Excellency the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs as follows :—

"In view of the threatening attitude adopted by Russia in the conflict between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Servia; and of the fact that, according to a communication from the Berlin Cabinet, Russia has seen fit, as a result of that conflict, to open hostilities against Germany; and whereas Germany is consequently at war with Russia; Austria-Hungary therefore considers herself also at war with Russia from the present moment."

Delhi, the 15th December 1914.

No. 754-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, Sehore, Agar, and Guna, the Indore Residency Bazaars, and the Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by entry No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, as applied to the said areas, in favour of subjects of the Ottoman Empire, shall cease to apply to such subjects.

No. 758-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemptions made by clause 5 of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1877-I., dated the 1st June 1894, in favour of subjects of the Ottoman Empire, shall cease to apply to such subjects.

The 16th December 1914.

No. 792-D.—The services of the officer named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Major W. Lethbridge, I.M.S.—

Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

No. 797-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. T. R. Lucas, Deputy Collector, Sambalpur to be *ex-officio* an Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, and to declare that he shall exercise the powers conferred on such Superintendents by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3431-I., dated the 5th September 1892.

No. 800-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Regulation for the better administration of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, 1895, as follows:—

After section 101 (e) (f) (f), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“(f) (f) (f) the control of places licensed for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs.”

The 17th December 1914.

No. 814-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, C.I.E., of the Political Department is posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, with effect from the 14th December 1914.

No. 818-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Civil appellate powers vested in the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1494-I., dated the 14th May 1885 may be exercised by such other officer as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may appoint for the purpose.

The 18th December 1914

No. 839-D.—The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Major H. A. K. Gough—Political Department of the Government of India.

No. 843-D.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties as Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 14th December 1914.

Simla, the 14th December 1914.

No. 2740-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Chin Wen-yan as Consul for China at Rangoon.

No. 2743-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. S. Walker as acting Vice-Consul for Chile at Rangoon.

No. 2748-G.—Mr. E. Bertram Higgs, Secretariat Superintendent, officiating 2nd grade is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st December 1914.

The following acting arrangements are made during Mr. Higgs' absence:—

Mr. C. O'H. Teeling, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade;

Mr. J. W. S. Inglis, Secretariat Assistant, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 3051-Est. A.—Major F. A. Smith, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the appointment of Agency Surgeon, Southern States of Central India, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th November 1914, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 16th December 1914.

No. 645.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the existing note to paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution no. 6-370-850 (Eccl.), dated Simla, the 9th November 1876, which was published as Appendix A to the Department of Education Notification no. 212, dated the 10th May 1913:—

Note—The term "decent order" means that Government will provide for the purchase and planting of trees and shrubs and their up-keep including reasonable expenditure on watering (including, when necessary, the employment of bullocks and attendants), and necessary implements. The outlay on operations having for their object the ornamentation or embellishment of cemeteries or the maintenance of a high standard of gardening, e.g., the provision of annual flowering plants, should be met otherwise than from State Funds.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION.

The 18th December 1914.

No. 1963.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section VII of the Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta (Act II of 1857), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointments of Sir H. L. Stephen, Kt., Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. C. Russell, M.A., as Fellows of the Calcutta University.

No. 1965.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. K. S. Caldwell, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 16th December 1914.

No. 232.—The services of Major C. L. Peart, I.A., Secretary to the Board of Examiners Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 2178.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Trivellore in the Trivellore taluk of the Chingleput District, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tai New Moon and Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanur, Sevapet Rail, Trivellore, Kadambattur, Manur and Tiruchengadu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 8th to the 21st January 1915 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Tai New Moon and Brahmotsavam festival at Trivellore.

No. 2183.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gwyther, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 15th December 1914.

No. 141-C.—Dr. G. H. K. Macalister has been appointed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, as Pathologist, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd October 1914.

No. 142-C.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department No. 715, dated the 31st March 1914 Mr. A. W. Shilston, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, as Assistant Bacteriologist, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th March 1914.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 2926.—Mr. R. V. Norris has been appointed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, as Physiological Chemist, with effect from the 27th November 1914.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914.

No. 126-Acts.—**Camp.**—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made in the place of officers who have proceeded on Field Service:—

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
Captain W. V. Richards	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	From 8th November 1914.
Major H. F. Sharp.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	
Captain E. S. J. Anderson	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.	From 19th November 1914.
Captain L. P. G. S. Wyld	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	

No. 127-Acts.—Camp.—Mr. T. W. Rice, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 18th September 1914, *vise* Mr. W. G. Wells, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, who has proceeded on Field Service.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 1814-F.E.—Mr. J. C. Bell, Deputy Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, was placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, in addition to his own duties, from the 5th to the 17th October 1914.

No. 1815-F.E.—In Notification No. 1568-F.E., dated the 4th December 1914, published on page 1986 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 5th December 1914, against the names of Messrs. P. T. K. Kellner and R. Srinivasa Ayyar for "General List" *read* "Public Works List."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

—
STAMPS.
—
JUDICIAL.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 1938-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications for the grant of licences of the nature mentioned in items 8 and 9 of Schedule II appended to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, to possess gunpowder, other explosives or detonators required *bona fide* for blasting purposes.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

No. 11590—120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896) and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1915, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
ANIMALS, LIVING.				
1	Horses, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.				
2	COFFEE	cwt	42 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—			
	Almonds without shell	"	62 0	"
	" in the shell	"	29 0	"
	" (kagazi) { Persian	"	76 0	"
	European	"	45 0	"
	Cashew or cashew kernels	"	28 0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	75 0	"
	" other	"	75 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt	24 0	"
	Currents	"	35 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	7 12	"
	" wet " baskets and bundles	"	5 8	"
	" in pots, boxes, tins and crates	"	8 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	9 0	"
	Garlic	"	5 0	"
	Hops	"	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	40 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bessara (Alu-Bokhara)		ad valorem	"
	Raisins, black	...	ad valorem	"
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf	"	"	"
	" Mumukka "	cwt	12 0	"
	" other sorts	...	ad valorem	"
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	"	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	"	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND ALCOHOLATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	"	"
	Beef and Pork	...	"	"
	Béche de mar	...	"	"
	Butter	lb	1 4	"
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt	10 0	"
	Cheese	...	ad valorem	"
	China preserves in syrup	cwt (nett)	24 0	"
	" dry, candied	lb	0 5	"
	Cocum	cwt	4 8	"
	Fish-maws	...	ad valorem	Free.
	Flour	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
	Ghee	cwt	70 0	"
	Margarine	...	ad valorem	"
	Pork hams	...	"	"
	Shark-fins	...	"	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	ad valorem	"
	Vinegar, in casks	...	ad valorem	Two and one-half per cent.
	" not in casks—			Five per cent.
	Persian	...	"	"
	Indian	...	"	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	...	"	"
7	SPICES—			
	Betel-nut, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa	cwt	14 0	"
	" " " " " Straits and Dutch East Indies	"	9 0	"
	" whole, from Ceylon	"	11 0	"
	" raw, split (sun dried) from Ceylon	"	21 0	"
	" all other sorts	...	ad valorem	"
	Chillies, dry	cwt	12 0	"
	Cloves	...	42 0	"
	stems and heads	..."	10 0	"
	in seeds, narilavang	..."	18 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK— <i>contd.</i>				
7	SPICES— <i>contd.</i>			
	Ginger, dry	owt	15 0	Five per cent.
	Mace	lb	1 8	"
	Nutmegs	"	0 5	"
	" in shell	"	0 8	"
	Pepper, black	owt	32 0	"
	" white	"	58 0	"
	All other sorts of spices	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
8	SUGAR, crystallised, beet	owt	9 12	"
	" " and soft, refined in China	"	11 0	"
	" " " from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above	"	9 8	"
	" " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard	"	9 4	"
	" " " from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under	"	9 8	"
	" " " from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over	"	10 12	"
	Molasses from Java	"	2 8	"
	other countries	"	2 4	"
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
9	TEA, black	lb	0 10	"
	" green	"	0 9	"
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.				
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	owt	2 0	"
	Alum	"	5 12	"
	Arsenic (China manasil)	"	16 0	"
	" other sorts	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Copperas, green	"	"	Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	"	"	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	owt	81 0	"
	Soda ash	"	3 12	"
	Soda bicarbonate	"	5 0	"
	Sulphate of copper	"	19 0	"
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	"	6 0	"
	" " roll	"	6 4	"
	" " rough	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including salt-petre, borax, grape-sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, and mineral superphosphates, which are free	"	"	"
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloe, black	"	"	"
	" Socotra	"	"	"
	Aloe-wood	"	"	"
	Anti-plague serum	owt	116 0	Free. Five per cent.
	Anafotida (hing)	"	80 0	"
	" coarse (hingta)	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Atáry, Persian	"	0 6	"
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Brimstone (amalsára)	"	"	"
	Calumba root	owt	7 0	"
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb	1 4	"
	Camphor, in powder	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Cassia lignea	owt	20 0	"
	China root (chobchint), rough	"	0 0	"
	" " " scraped	"	17 0	"
	Cocaine	owt	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Cubeba	"	85 0	"
	Galangal, China	"	9 0	"
	Pellitory (akalkara)	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Peppermint, crystals	"	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
R. a.				
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYING AND TANNING MATERIALS— <i>contd.</i>				
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS— <i>contd.</i>			
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	cwt	140 0	Free. Five per cent.
	Salep	cwt	ad valorem 38 0	" " "
	Senna leaves	cwt	ad valorem	" "
	Storax, liquid (rose mello or salars)	cwt	ad valorem	" "
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and tobacco (for which see Schedule III)	cwt	ad valorem	" "
12	DYING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alixarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb	1 8	"
	" " 80 "	"	1 14	"
	" " 80 "	"	2 4	"
	" " 70 "	"	2 9	"
	" " 80 "	"	2 14	"
	" " 100 "	"	3 4	"
	" " moist, 10 "	"	0 7	"
	" " 16 "	"	0 8	"
	" " 20 "	"	0 8	"
	Antiline " " indigo blue	"	1 4	"
	" " dry	cwt	ad valorem 3 12	"
	" " salts	cwt	ad valorem	"
	Avar bark	lb	1 0	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	lb	ad valorem	"
	Cochineal	cwt	ad valorem	"
	Gallnute (myrabolams)	cwt	31 0	"
	Persian	cwt	ad valorem	"
	Medder or manjiti	cwt	ad valorem	"
	Orochilla wood	cwt	ad valorem	"
	Sappan wood and root	cwt	ad valorem	"
	Turmeric	cwt	ad valorem	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	cwt	ad valorem	"
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.				
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. <i>Exceptions which are free:</i> (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scythes, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbin warping, forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, legs and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks over and under, rod pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or millowner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill.]			
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts	cwt	cwt	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R s.	°
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—<i>contd.</i>				
14	MACHINERY— <i>contd.</i>			
	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.	...	...	0
	Note. Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.	...	...	0
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, ore-dust and leaves, European	ad valorem	5 per cent.	
	Chini			
	" patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates	cwt	54 0	0
	" patent or yellow metal cold	"	36 0	0
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot	...	0	0
	" wire	...	0	0
	" all other sorts	...	0	0
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled			
	braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt	62 0	0
	" nails and composition nails	ad valorem	0	0
	" old	cwt	45 0	0
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	"	53 0	0
	" Chini, white, copperware	lb	2 2	0
	" foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. x 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves	1 14	0
	" foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. x 4 to 5 in.	"	2 0	0
	" wire, including pliephor-bronze	ad valorem	0	0
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	0	0
	German silver	...	0	0
	Gold bullion and coin	ad valorem	Free.	
	" leaf	ad valorem	Five per cent.	
	Iron, anchors and cables			
	" Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions	ton	110 0	0
	" angle, L, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	ad valorem	0
	" angle, L and hoop, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	ton	110 0	0
	" bar, Swedish and similar qualities	ton	ad valorem	0
	" " " nail-rod, round-rod, round-rod and square, under half an inch in diameter	ton	110 0	0
	" " " if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	ton	110 0	0
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	ton	ad valorem	0
	channel, including channel for carriages	ton	0	0
	plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	ton	0	0
	bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	ton	120 0	0
	plate, other kinds, above $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and strips	ton	125 0	0
	sheets, other kinds, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick	ton	ad valorem	0
	sheets other than corrugated, plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated, chequered, or planished	ton	190 0	0
	sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	140 0	0
	hoop	cwt	10 0	0
	nails, roses, wire, and flat headed	ad valorem	0	0
	" other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	0	0
	nuts and bolts, also hook-bolts and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	0	0
	old	cwt	2 3	0
	pig	ad valorem	0	0
	pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	0	0
	rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	0	0

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPOST TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			B. s.	
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—<i>contd.</i>				
15	METALS, UNWROUGHT AND WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS— <i>contd.</i>			
	Iron, rice-bowls	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
"	" ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	"	"
"	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
"	" wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
"	" cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pice per Imperial gallon under No. 1, namely :—	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
"	Iron cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 2	"
"	" or drums, not tinned of two gallons capacity	drum	1 0	"
"	" drums, of four gallons capacity :—	drum	0 8	"
"	(a) With faucet caps	drum	"	"
"	(b) Ordinary	drum	"	"
"	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Lanetta	...	"	"
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests which are free)	...	"	"
	Quicksilver	lb	1 8	"
	Shot, bird	cwt	20 0	"
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
"	blooms	ton	110 0	"
"	angle, T	ton	ad valorem	"
"	" and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	ton	100 0	"
"	" bars other than cast steel	ton	ad valorem	"
"	" Swedish and similar qualities	ton	ad valorem	"
"	" nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter	ton	115 0	"
"	" bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished	ton	ad valorem	"
"	" channel, including channel for carriages	ton	120 0	"
"	" plates above $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and strips	ton	125 0	"
"	" sheets up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick	ton	ad valorem	"
"	" sheets other than corrugated, plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished	ton	180 0	"
"	" sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	ton	140 0	"
"	" hoop	ton	ad valorem	"
"	" nails	ton	ad valorem	"
"	" nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	ton	ad valorem	"
"	" old	cwt	2 8	"
"	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
"	" cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel	...	"	"
"	" ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	...	"	"
"	" pipes and tubes, including fittings there or, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, &c. &c., flanges and the like	...	"	"
"	" rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-plates), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 80, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars	...	"	"
"	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
"	" wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
"	" cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pice per Imperial gallon under No. 16, namely :—	can	0 3½	Five per cent.
"	Steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity	can	0 2	"
"	" or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	drum	1 0	"
"	" drums of four gallons capacity :—	drum	0 8	"
"	(a) with faucet caps	drum	"	"
"	(b) ordinary	drum	"	"
"	" all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Tin, block	cwt	10 0	"
"	" foil, and other sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt	25 0	"
"	" tiles or slabs, soft	...	20 0	"
"	" " hard	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
"	" all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts of metals	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Name of Article.	Per	Tariff Valuation,
		R s.	Duty.
	OILS.		
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petrolina, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon.	One anna and six pice.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	ad valorem	Five per cent.
	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	ad valorem	"
	Cocoanut oil	cwt	" 82 0
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	ad valorem	"
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.		
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hose for which see No. 80; and boots and shoes for which see No. 45; and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	" "
18	ART, WORKS OF, except 1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and 2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	" "
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	"
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	Free.
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	ad valorem Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fireclay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	"
24	CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE	per	" "
24a	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India	per	" "
	Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.	per	Free.
25	CARRIAGES AND CARS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikishas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	ad valorem	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	ad valorem	Five per cent.
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	"	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twines made of any vegetable fibre	ad valorem	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON— Cotton, raw " twist and yarn " sewing and darning thread " piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	ad valorem	Three and one-half per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED— <i>contd.</i>		R a.	
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND . . . . .	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware pipes, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral . . . . .	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free . . . . .	...	"	"
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder . . . . .	...	"	"
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread . . . . .	...	"	"
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels . . . . .	...	"	"
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal . . . . .	...	
	Cutch and gambier (natural)	cwt	20 0	"
	Gumboe	lb	1 12	"
	Gum Ammoniae	cwt	80 0	"
	" Arabic	"	16 0	"
	" Bedellium . . . . .	...	ad valorem	"
	" Benjamin, res	cwt	84 0	"
	" cowrie	"	80 0	"
	" Byssabol (coarse myrrh)	"	93 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense . . . . .	...		Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt	12 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	90 0	"
	Rosin	"	10 0	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha . . . . .	...	ad valorem	"
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom . . . . .	...	"	"
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins . . . . .	...	
40	HOHN . . . . .	...	"
	articles made of, not otherwise described . . . . .	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—			
	Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric Lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the band <i>sive</i> exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:—			
	Bags for bagpipes.		Key pads for reed instruments.	
	Cardholders.		Ligatures for reed instruments.	
	Carriages, brown or black.		Mouthpieces and caps therefor.	
	Cases for reeds and mouthpieces.		Mutes for brass instruments.	
	Cases (leather or wooden).		Pipe tassels for bagpipes.	
	Chanters, pipe, and practice.		Reeds.	
	Cleaners for brass and reed instruments.		Ribbons for bagpipes.	
	Cord for bagpipes.		Ropes for drums.	
	Crooks.		Sanks and slides for brass instruments.	
	Drones for bagpipes.		Silver buckles for drums.	
	Drum heads.		Silver buttons for drums.	
	Drum sticks.		Springs.	
	Drum flesh hoops.		Spares.	
	Fingertips.		Taps for brass instruments.	
	Green broadcloth for drums.		Valve corks.	
	Green silk ribbon for drums.		Valve tops and needles.	

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Name of Article.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—<i>contd.</i>		R. p.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— Unmanufactured— Elephants' grinders " tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb and over Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres and points) Sea-cow or moys teeth, each not less than 4lb Sea-cow or moys teeth, each not less than 3lb and under 4lb Sea-cow or moys teeth, each less than 3lb All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	cwt	800 0 800 0 700 0 450 0 175 0 150 0 120 0 <i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent. "
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS , including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver— Silverware, plain embossed or chased } other than European All other sorts except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	tola	1 2 1 6 <i>ad valorem</i>	" " " " " "
44	JUTE , raw " articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	...	Free. Five per cent.
45	LEATHER , and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	" "	" "
46	MALT	...	" "	" "
47	MARURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
48	OILCAKE , also bran, fodder and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	" "
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH , including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals— Lead, red dry " white, dry Ochre, other than European, all colours Paints, composition " patent driers Turpentine Verdigris Vermilion, Canton Zinc, white, dry All other sorts, including glue and putty	cwt " " " " " Imperial gallon. box of 90 bundles.	20 0 22 0 4 8 <i>ad valorem</i> " " " " " ad valorem 110 0 <i>ad valorem</i> " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
51	PAPER, PASTERBOARD, MILLBOARD AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post which are free PAPER, articles made of paper and papier-mâché	...	" "	" "
52	PERFUMERY — Gowla, husked and unhusked Kapurkachri (zedoary) Patch leaves (patchouli) Rose-flowers, dried Rose-water	cwt " " " " " Imperial gallon.	60 0 20 0 15 0 25 0 2 8 <i>ad valorem</i>	" " " " " " " " " "
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...		" "

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—contd.		R. a.	
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER.—			
	Bitumen	per cwt	ad valorem	Five per cent.
	Dammer	per cwt	10	10
	Pitch, American and European	per cwt	10	10
	" coal	per cwt	10	10
	Tar, American and European	per cwt	10	10
	" coal	per cwt	10	10
	" mineral	per cwt	10	10
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried <i>fouquieria</i> .	per cwt	per cwt	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Calabash stones, such as agates, cornelian, and onyx)	per cwt	per cwt	20
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	per cwt	per cwt	10
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper	per cwt	per cwt	15
58	Bags	per cwt	per cwt	10
59	Bucks for the withering of tea leaf	per cwt	per cwt	20
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chaises, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traverses, trolleys, trucks and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.	per cwt	per cwt	
	Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein.			
61	SEEDS, except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—			
	All sorts	per cwt	ad valorem	Five per cent.
62	SHELLS AND COWRIES.—			
	Chanks—large shells, for canoes	per cwt	10	10
	" white, live	per cwt	10	10
	" dead	per cwt	10	10
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	4 0	
	" yellow, superior quality	per cwt	5 0	
	" Maldive	per cwt	7 0	
	" Sankhli	per cwt	140 0	
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	per cwt	per cwt	Free.
	Nekha	per cwt	106 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb	13 0	10
	" nakh	lb	6 8	10
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	per cwt	ad valorem	10
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	per cwt	per cwt	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—concl'd.

GENERAL DUTIES—concl'd.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—concl'd.		B. a.	
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb.	5 0	Five per cent.
	Floss . . . . .	... ad valorem	"	"
	Pieces-goods"	"	"
	Sewing thread, China . . . . .	..."	0 0	"
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	lb.	5 0	"
	" from Indo-China and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled	"	5 2	"
	" Matlow	"	8 8	"
	" Panjum	"	2 8	"
	" Persian	"	4 8	"
	" Siam	"	3 6	"
	" White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Dappion	"	3 8	"
	" " other kinds including re-reeled	"	6 4	"
	" " other kinds of China, including re-reeled	"	7 4	"
	Waste and Kachra	" ad valorem	"	"
	All other sorts, including cocoon	"	10	"
65	SOAP . . . . .	... "	10	"
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals . . . . .	... "	"	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51) . . . . .	... ad valorem	"	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble"	"	"
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine . . . . .	..."	0	"
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk . . . . .	..."	"	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS, not otherwise described . . . . .	... ad valorem	"	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise described"	"	"
73	TOYS, including toy-boats, and requisites for all games"	"	"
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sun-shades of all kinds"	"	"
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing-rods and lines"	"	"
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood, not otherwise described . . . . .	..."	10	"
77	WOOL, raw . . . . .	... ad valorem	"	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt . . . . .	... ad valorem	"	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule"	"	"

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 19th December 1914.

No. 14719-2.—Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan, an Assistant Collector in Class II of the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate in Class I with effect from the 7th December 1914.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 19th December 1914.

No. 11636-27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 55 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the Act, the "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather" shewn in the schedule appended to the Notification issued by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1955, dated the 14th March 1889, as subsequently amended by the Notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3774-27, dated the 15th May 1914, shall be further modified as follows:—

For—

"(1) Sind	1st January to 15th May	Fair.
	16th May to 31st August	Foul.
	1st September to 31st December	Fair.
Bombay and Malabar (as far South as Karwar).	1st January to 31st May 1st June to 31st August 1st September to 31st December	Fair. Foul. Fair."

Read—

"(1) Sind, Bombay and Konkan.	1st January to 25th May 26th May to 31st August 1st September to 31st December	Fair. Foul. Fair."
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POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th December 1914.

No. 11711-236.—Mr. W. P. Henderson, Superintendent, Agra office, is appointed temporarily to the first division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Bombay office, with effect from the 7th November 1914, *vice* Mr. G. W. Talbot, Superintendent, Bombay office, transferred to the Engineering Branch.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 18th December 1914

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1193.—With reference to Army Department Notifications Nos. 74 and 1101, dated the 23rd January and 11th December 1914, respectively, the following appointments in the grades of Superintendent in the Army Department are sanctioned, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th December 1914:—

Mr. P. P. Hyper, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade.
Mr. Sarat Chandra Biswas, B.A., officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade, appointed sub-*pro tempore* in that grade, and

Mr. J. E. G. Kirk, Secretariat Assistant, to be officiating Superintendent, 3rd grade.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1124.—The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 5th December 1914:—

The Lancashire Fusiliers.

Colour-Sergeant Edmund Lomax.
Sergeant John Stanley Williamson
Sergeant Nelson Petty.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Colour-Sergeant Wallace Alfred Buckworth, from The Worcestershire Regiment.
Sergeant Charles Palmer, from The Worcestershire Regiment.

The Worcestershire Regiment.

Sergeant William Jones, from The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

The Border Regiment.

Sergeant-Major Felix Keenan.
Quartermaster-Sergeant William George Bartholomew.
Colour-Sergeant William Clague.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Colour-Sergeant Norina Dewhurst, from The King's (Liverpool Regiment).
Sergeant Herbert Headen, from The Worcestershire Regiment.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 1125.—The undermentioned Indian Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons:—

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1413, Shiam Singh	},—with effect from the 1st October 1914.
„ 1414, Sewa Singh	
„ 1415, Ganda Ram	},—with effect from the 30th October 1914.
„ 1416, Fazl Hasan	
„ 1417, Ujagar Singh	
„ 1418, Buta Mal	
„ 1419, Ahmad Hussain	
„ 1420, Muhammad-din	}

Madras Establishment.

No. 1452, P. P. Kuppa,—with effect from the 6th October 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVE.

No. 1126.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th December 1914:—

To be 2nd Lieutenants.

Harold Smallwood	},—Cavalry Branch.
John William Hardin Bradshaw	
Robert Phillip Hawkins	
Kenneth Cyril Duff	
John Fraser Follett	
Clarence Henry Quentin McConnell	
Alick Maitland Mawley	
Vivian Norman Follett Powell	
Thomas Reginald Livesey	
Patrick Gerald Fitzroy Prunty	

Douglas Aylward
 Rowley Stuart Thomson
 Robert Lyons Cusacken
 Evelyn Dighy Donne Jarrad
 Cyril Elphinstone St. John Radcliffe
 Henry Neville Irwin
 *Douglas Hodson Barnes
 Douglas Lillington Jenkins
 Arthur William Thomas
 Herbert Money Gordon
 Arthur Henry Boyl Walling
 Ernest Montague Hughman
 Robert Norman Dymoke Broad
 Charles Henry Shanahan
 John Marcus Matthews
 Hugh Robert Munro Macmillan
 Harold Anthony Dubois
 Edward Melville Walker
 Ferdinand Hastings Faithful
 Harold Claude Wiggins
 Cedric William Ashburton Dunning
 Alexis George Ashburton Dunning
 Reginald Maurice Searle Barton
 Arthur Richard Waddams
 Thomas Oates Halliday Bates
 Henry Lawrence Hill
 Lancelot Dover Wilson
 Charles Alexander Muirhead
 Walter Thomas Pigot
 Charles Philip Cornish
 Leonard Fenton Duncan
 Lorenzo Moore Stewart
 Edward Power Johnson
 Saden Williams Biden
 Terence Conrad Thorn
 James Grant Duncan
 Allan Beacon Aitken
 Wilfred Percival Rogers
 Howard Low Kerr
 George Martin Reginald—Vaughan-Sheehan

—Infantry Branch.

No. 1127.—In Army Department Notification No. 968, dated 30th October 1914, opposite the name of Leonce Armand Rayneau, for "Infantry Branch" read "Cavalry Branch".

No. 1128.—The appointment of Michel Cuthbert Tayler as 2nd Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers notified in Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated the 4th December 1914, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1129.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 14th November 1914, pages 9361, 9362 and 9363.

* * * * *
War Office,
14th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants).
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ashby, C.M.G., retired pay, Indian Army, vice Major J. Deane, retired pay. Dated 2nd November 1914.

Colonel E. R. J. Pregrave, C.B., D.S.Q., retired pay, Indian Army, in succession to Major E. W. K. Money, retired pay. Dated 4th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Allen, retired pay, Indian Army, in succession to Major A. F. Evans-Lombe, retired pay. Dated 4th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, retired pay, Indian Army, vice Major R. S. Hunter-Blair, Reserve of Officers. Dated 4th November 1914.

Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army, vice Captain A. J. P. Annesley. Dated 4th November 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Eyre, retired pay, Indian Army, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Bonomi, retired pay. Dated 4th November 1914.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General:—

Colonel H. M. Johnston, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

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ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

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Captain Charles L. Tireman, Unattached List, Territorial Forces, late Lieutenant Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 15th November 1914.

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THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Honorary Captain W. F. Driesen, retired pay, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 1st November 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 16th November 1914, pages 9377, 9381 and 9388.

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*War Office,
16th November 1914*

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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12th Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). The undermentioned Lieutenants, Indian Army, to be temporary Captains. Dated 5th October, 1914:—

Colin McD. Allardice.

Lawrence J. Torrie.

George F. H. Faithfull.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Captains:—

* * * * *

Arthur Grayhurst Hewat, late Second Lieutenant, Indian Army (Unattached List), to be temporary Lieutenant. Dated 3rd November 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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INFANTRY.

1st Battalion, The Cambridgeshire Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Auberon Arthur Howell (late Indian Army) to be Major (temporary). Dated 1st November 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 17th November 1914, pages 9101, 9103 and 9114.

War Office,
17th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staffs.

The name of Brevet Colonel J. E. Mein, retired pay, Indian Army, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 12th November 1914.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Brevet Colonel S. D. Gordon, Indian Army. Dated 9th October 1914.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Manchester Regiment. Brevet Colonel Edward A. Kettlewell, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the 4th City Battalion. Dated 11th November 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

INFANTRY.

18th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Irish Rifles); Lieutenant-Colonel John W. B. Merewether, Indian Army, to be Major (temporary). Dated 30th October 1914.

"London Gazette," dated 18th November 1914, pages 9497, 9500, 9501, 9509 and 9510.

War Office,
18th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staffs.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. F. Basevi, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), Indian Army, vice Major D. M. Watt, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sitmooch Rifles), Indian Army. Dated 12th November 1914.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest L. Wright, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 24th September 1914.

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(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Lieutenant.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter F. C. C. Flowden, retired pay, Indian Army, vice Major E. S. Gillman, retired pay. Dated 9th November 1914.

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Assistant Provost Marshal—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain.)

Major John C. D. Pinney, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 26th October 1914.

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Service Battalions.

The following is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette, dated 5th October 1914:—

Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers to command Battalions of the New Army, and those not above the rank of Major to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels:—

* * * * *

The Northumberland Fusiliers:—

* * * * *

Brevet-Colonel Willoughby B. Mollins, Indian Army, 12th Battalion. Dated 20th September 1914.

Colonel William Prior, Indian Army, 18th Battalion. Dated 18th September 1914.

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The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Colonel Mark A. Kerr, C.B., Indian Army, 13th Battalion. Dated 1st October 1914.

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The Norfolk Regiment, Colonel Mansel T. Shewen, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 18th September 1914.

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The Suffolk Regiment, Colonel Charles E. De L. Solbe, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 23rd September 1914.

The Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Major Francis W. Evatt, Indian Army, 11th Battalion. Dated 20th September 1914.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Colonel Leslie C. Fryer, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

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The Leicestershire Regiment, Colonel Harold R. Mead, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 2nd October 1914.

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The Cheshire Regiment, Colonel Francis V. Whittall, Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

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The South Wales Borderers:—

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Brevet-Colonel Frank H. Hancock, Indian Army, 7th Battalion. Dated 25th September 1914.

Brevet-Colonel David S. Lewis, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 23rd September 1914.

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The Gloucestershire Regiment :—

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Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Pritchard, Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Colonel Robert M. Rainey-Robinson, C.B., Indian Army, 11th Battalion. Dated 17th September 1914.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Brevet-Colonel John S. Melville, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 24th September 1914.

Major Alexander C. Gabbett, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 24th September 1914.

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The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Colonel George R. Crawford, C.B., Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

The Border Regiment, Colonel Herbert R. Brander, C.B., Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 21st September 1914.

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The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John A. G. Rainsford, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 30th September 1914.

The Hampshire Regiment, Brevet-Colonel Percy G. Walker, Indian Army, 12th Battalion. Dated 23rd September 1914.

* * * * *

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur G. B. Lang, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 18th September 1914.

The Welsh Regiment, Brevet-Colonel Edward L. Holloway, Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 22nd September 1914.

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The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Hawks, Indian Army, 11th Battalion. Dated 20th September 1914.

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The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment :—

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Brevet-Colonel William A. B. Dennys, Indian Army, 10th Battalion. Dated 22nd September 1914.

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Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) :—

* * * * *

Colonel William C. Walton, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 21st September 1914.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Eden Mansittart, Indian Army, 8th Battalion. Dated 14th September 1914.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant-Colonel Guy L. Holland, M.V.O., Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 27th September 1914.

* * * * *

The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert J. Jones, D.S.O., Indian Army, 18th Battalion. Dated 19th September 1914.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick G. Bradley, Indian Army, 9th Battalion. Dated 28th September 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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INFANTRY.

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4th (Ross-Highland) Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's).

Captain Bannatyne Macleod (late Captain, Madras Railway Volunteers) to be Major. Dated 19th November 1914.

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The undermentioned to be Lieutenants (temporary). Dated 19th November 1914.

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Private William Stewart, Surma Valley Light Horse (temporary.)

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"London Gazette," dated the 19th November 1914, pages 9614 and 9626.

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War Office,
19th November, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * *

Brigade Commander—

* * * * *

Colonel Michael J. Tighe, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, and to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst so employed, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) C. T. McM. Kavanagh, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. Dated 12th September, 1914.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of 6th November, 1914:—

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Captain).

Aubrey St. J. Cooke, D.S.O., late Captain, Indian Army, and to be temporary Captain. Dated 5th August, 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * *

Yeomanry.

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Scottish Horse. Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Winton, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 18th November, 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated 20th November 1914, pages 9540, 9541, 9544, 9549 and 9550.

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War Office,
20th November, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

* * * * *

Captain Neil C. Bannatyne, 128th Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 22nd October, 1914.

* * * * *

Camp Commandant—

(Graded for purposes of pay as an Assistant Adjutant-General).

Colonel W. E. A. Blakeney, Indian Army. Dated 5th October, 1914.

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MEMORANDA.

Major Charles E. D. Davidson-Houston, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 3rd November, 1914.

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War Office,
20th November, 1914.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

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Doreet (Queen's) Own, Brevet Colonel Francis Charles Grant (late Indian Army) to be Major (temporary). Dated 12th October 1914.

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INNANTRY.

6th (Rifle) Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment); Edward Lawrence (late Lieutenant-Colonel, Allahabad Rifle Volunteers) to be Captain. Dated 13th November, 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1130.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Gordon Stewart Floyd Routh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force) } —16th December
Charles Edmund Hunter Wintle, 96th Berar Infantry } 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Basil Sydney Atkins; 11th Rajputs, —18th December 1914.

Horace Armstrong Goldsmith, 95th Russell's Infantry, 20th December 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1131.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Michael Galvin, seconded, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain seconded,

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred Greenwood, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Samuel George Wood, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain E. A. Bedell, superannuated; with effect from the 12th August 1914.

No. 1132.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Henry Leonard Osborne Fleming having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 7th December 1914.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1133.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, Gauri Shankar (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 726, 1st Class, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Makkhan Singh (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar;

vice 1st Class, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Rai Bahadur Suhail Singh, superannuated; with effect from the 16th August 1914.

(E) Passed in English.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 1134.—3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, No. 859, Balwantrao Dalsukhram Vyas, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 14th September 1914.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 1135.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Newton to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Thomas Whittaker to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Sydney Stock to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Neale to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain George Taylor, Supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years; with effect from the 1st September 1914.

No. 1136.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward John Ryan to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick McArdle to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) William John Lyttle to be absorbed in the rank of Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

Sub-Conductor Arthur Edward Tyler to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant John Ward, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List;

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward Alfred Browne, Supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years; with effect from the 6th December 1914.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 1137.—Sub-Conductor John West to be Conductor, and Staff-Serjeant Charles Howard, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List, vice Jack Seymour Cooke, deceased; with effect from the 10th October 1914.

(Army Department Notification No. 950, dated the 23rd October 1914, is hereby cancelled.)

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1138.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Badal Singh, *Sardar Bhader*, I.O.M., 89th Punjabis, with effect from the 15th July 1914.

No. 1139.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Salutri Sham-sud Din, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

No. 1140.—The following promotions are made:—

19th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot Dafadar Ramji Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Subh Ram seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Resgaider and Dafadar Surayam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kirpa Ram transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th October 1914.

Dafadar Aslam Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ali Sher seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

1st Brahmans.

Subadar Piyare Lal Tewari to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Bale Tewari to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Sita Ram Misri to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramdhara Duba transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 10th October 1914.

Jemadar Prithipal Pande to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Shiubhajan Duba to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Jalparashad Misir seconded; with effect from the 1st November 1914.³⁸

Colour Havildar Kedarnath Duba to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ramesar Pathak seconded; with effect from the 3rd November 1914.

37th Dogras.

Subadar Bhag Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Janka to be Subadar and Havildar Moti Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishan Chand transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Jemadar Udhia to be Subadar and Havildar Musaddi to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Lakra seconded; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Havildar Kalan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Rai Singh seconded; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

46th Punjab.

Havildar Jugnu Qai to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhangi Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1914.

80th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar-Major Muhammad Yusuf to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Dastagir deceased; with effect from the 12th October 1914.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Bipal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Akbar Singh seconded; with effect from the 6th November 1914.

Colour-Havildar Bhima Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hira Rawat seconded; with effect from the 19th November 1914.

1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Shibcharan Burathoki, Jit Sing Gurung and Wazir Gurung to be Subadars, Colour-Havildar Lachman Gurung, Havildars Kesbir Gurung, Chandrabir Thapa and Chirrabir Thapa to be Jemadars to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

Havildar-Major Budhibal Thapa to be Subadar and Havildars Puran Als, Danbir Gharti and Dhann Gurung to be Jemadars to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Padam Sing Thapa and Kishen Bahadur Khattri to be Subadars, Colour Havildars Kharak Sing Khattri and Gaush Bahadur Khattri, Havildar-Majors Chainpa Sing Thapa and Himlal Karki and Colour-Havildar Nwar Panre to be Jemadars to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 16th September 1914.

REWARD.*INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.*

No. 1141.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

No. 4050 Naik Gul Muhammad, 29th Punjabis, for the conspicuous resourcefulness and pluck displayed by him during the action at Tsavo River, British East Africa, on 6th September 1914, in bringing up reinforcements, in the course of which he was twice severely wounded.

No. 1142.—His Excellency in Council is also pleased to notify that had Subadar Sher Baz, 29th Punjabis, survived, the distinction of the 2nd Class of the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit would have been conferred upon him for his conspicuous courage and gallantry during the action at Tsavo River, British East Africa, in attempting, though wounded himself, to drag under cover Naik Gul Muhammad of the same regiment who was severely wounded. During this brave attempt to save a comrade, Subadar Sher Baz lost his own life. His widow is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

RETENTIONS.*SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.**(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.*

No. 1143.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Edward Alfred Browne, is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 6th December 1914 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

No. 1144.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain George Taylor is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 1st September 1914 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 1145.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Denis Ronnick, Barrack Department, is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 24th November 1914 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

RETIREMENTS.*INDIAN ARMY.*

No. 1146.—Lieutenant-Colonel Aubrey Arbuthnot Jones, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 29th July 1914.

*INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**Assistant Surgeon Branch.*

No. 1147.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officers, with honorary rank, are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Charles Borromeo Monisse (Madras Establishment), 30th July 1914.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Edwin Augustus Redell (Bengal Establishment), 12th August 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1148.—James Macdonald Dunnett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1149.—Major George Richard Webb, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Philip Lechmere Stallard to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1150.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies :—

Norman Boyd Kinneir
Frederick George Bruce Hawkins
Thomas Newton Begbie
Evelyn James Bunbury } — Dated the 10th November 1914.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1151.—William Vernon to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th November 1914.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1152.—Captain Rocksborough Remington Smith resigns his commission. Dated the 16th November 1914.

Lieutenant Algernon Edward Mann resigns his commission. Dated the 12th November 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1153.—The following to be Second Lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies :—

Cyril James Watson Harris, — Dated the 9th November 1914.

Francis Guy Travers
Walter MacGregor Petrie } — Dated the 19th November 1914.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1154.—Alexander Ireland Hodgson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd November 1914.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1155.—Captain Neil Boyd Macmillan resigns his commission. Dated the 1st November 1914.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1156.—With reference to Army Department Notifications Nos. 685 and 686, dated the 21st December 1906, it is notified that the following Detention Barracks have been temporarily closed, with effect from the dates specified :—

Peshawar Detention Barrack, 28th November 1914.

Dagshai Detention Barrack, 28th November 1914.

Thayetmyo Detention Barrack, 30th November 1914.

Hyderabad (Sind) Detention Barrack, 28th November 1914.

Trimulgerry Detention Barrack, 28th November 1914.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Delhi, the 18th December 1914.***APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 34.—The following appointment is made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 28th March 1914.

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Alfred Haldane Hicks.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 14th December 1914.*

No. 345.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, was placed on special duty in the office of the Traffic Manager, from the 22nd September to the 14th October 1914.

No. 346.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 345, dated the 14th December 1914, Mr. N. C. Haldar, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, in class I from the 22nd September 1914 and until further orders.

Railway Board's Notification No. 286, dated the 27th October 1914, is cancelled.

No. 347.—Mr. W. P. Freeman, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, held charge of the current duties of the Deputy Traffic Manager, Claims, in addition to his own duties, from the 10th August to the 15th September 1914.

No. 348.—The undermentioned revisions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Crauter, Colonel S. L.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	6th November 1914.
Gales, R. B.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto.
Dove Wilson, C. D.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.
Smyth, Major W. C., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary Supy.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Supy.	Ditto.
Pakenham Walsh, A. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto.

No. 349.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and are posted to the North Western Railway:—

Mr. Ian Stuart Cameron.

Mr. Harold Hinton Cooper.

The 15th December 1914.

No. 350.—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Marwar Durbar of a line of Railway on the metre gauge, from Marwar junction to Sanderao, a distance of about 7½ miles.

2. The railway will be known as the Marwar-Sanderao railway.

The 17th December 1914.

No. 351.—The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are confirmed in their appointments and promoted to class III, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Name.	Date.
Mr. H. G. Carpenter	3rd October 1914.
Mr. R. P. Jones	24th October 1914.

No. 352.—The following officiating promotions are ordered *vice* Mr. A. G. Saldanha, Superintendent, 2nd grade, granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days with effect from the 4th January 1915:—

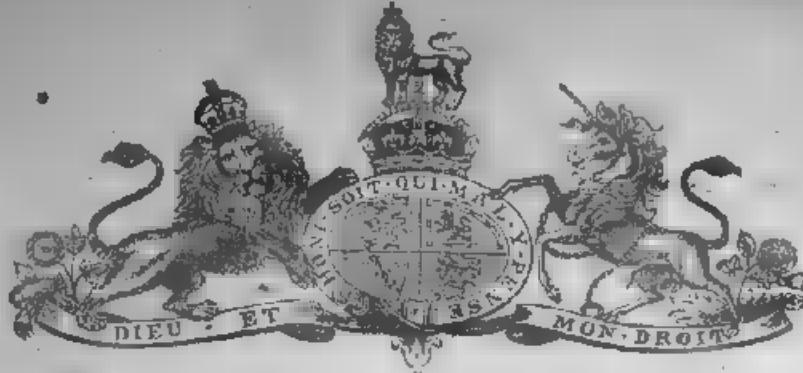
From	To
Mr. Lalak Nath	Superintendent, 3rd grade
Mr. H. J. Stanley Fleming	Superintendent, 2nd grade

No. 353.—Mr. V. O. Raynor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment, from the 30th October to the 15th November 1914.

No. 354.—Mr. J. Izat, Executive Engineer, Superintendent of Works, Sara Serajunge Railway, is placed on special duty in the office of the Railway Board until further orders.

No. 355.—With reference to Notification No. 354, dated 17th December 1914, Mr. E. S. Christie, Executive Engineer, Lower Ganges Bridge, is appointed Superintendent of Works, Sara Serajunge Railway.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.



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No. 52.] DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.)

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

No. 60.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 61.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Walter Mande, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, since Mr. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, C.S.I., resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 2016.—Mr. Abdulla Ibn Yusuf Ali is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 20th September 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th December 1914.

No. 1002-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Herbert William Pinchbeck of the Salvation Army, Ahmedabad.

The 24th December 1914.

No. 1100-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

In column 1 of Schedules V and VI appended to the said rules for the words "the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras" and "the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George" the words "the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department" shall be substituted.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd December 1914.

No. 1080-C.—Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of one of the Civil Surgeonies, Simla, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which he assumes charge and until further orders.

C. W. E. COTTON,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 3050.—The services of the undermentioned officers, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department by the Government of Bombay, by their notifications nos. 3151-W. and 3402-W., dated the 17th and 24th November 1914, respectively, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the date on which they took over charge of their duties under that Department:—

Mr. J. C. Ker, Indian Civil Service.

„ B. M. Bayly, Indian Civil Service.

„ H. M. Haslehurst, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency.

„ J. W. Rowland, „ „ „ „ „ „ „

Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley.

Mr. W. A. Dubois, retired District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1914.

No. 679.—The services of the Revd. J. Strand Jones, B. A., Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

SANITARY.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 2206.—The services of Major S. P. James, M.D., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the afternoon of the 21st November 1914.

The 24th December 1914.

No. 2229.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Browning Smith, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Sanitary Department, with effect from the 18th November 1914.

No. 2231.—Major S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is appointed to be Director of that Institute, substantively *pro tempore* with effect from the 1st December 1914 and until further orders.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 21st December 1914.

No. 46.—Rai Bahadur Subrendu Mohan Goswami, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to Bihar and Orissa.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 47.—The services of Mr. L. W. Lewis, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Mr. Lewis will continue to hold temporary rank in the 3rd Class of Superintending Engineers.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st December 1914.

No. 2554-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 781-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Bombay Presidency, namely:—

After entry No. 10 the following shall be inserted, namely—

"10-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884)"

No. 2555-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 7dS-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Bombay Presidency and in the Baroda State, namely :—

After entry No. 7 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"7-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884)."

No. 2556-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the first Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 262-I.B., dated the 10th February 1913, applying certain enactments to the Rajputana and Central India railway lands, namely :—

After entry No. 11 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

11-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).

No. 2557-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the first Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 517-I.B., dated the 17th March 1913, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Punjab, namely :—

After entry No. 10 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

10-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).

No. 2558-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, viz.:—

In the first Schedule against entry No. 26, the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), for the words "The Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad and the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars" the words "All Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State" shall be substituted.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 917-D.—The following order of His Majesty in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 5th day of November 1914.

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Convention of Defensive Alliance between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan signed on June the 4th, 1878, the Annex to the said Convention signed on July the 1st, 1878, and the Agreement signed on behalf of Her Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on August the 14th, 1878, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan assigned the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England upon the terms and conditions specified in the said Convention, Annex, and Agreement;

And whereas by reason of the outbreak of war between His Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the said Convention, Annex, and Agreement have become annulled and are no longer of any force or effect;

And whereas it has, for the reasons hereinbefore appearing, seemed expedient to His Majesty that the said Island should be annexed to and should form part of His Majesty's Dominions, in order that proper provision may be made for the Government and protection of the said Island :

NOW, THEREFORE, HIS MAJESTY is pleased, by and with the advice of HIS PRIVY COUNCIL, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. From and after the date hereof the said Island shall be annexed to and form part of His Majesty's Dominions and the said Island is annexed accordingly.
2. Nothing in this Order shall affect the validity of any Instructions issued by His Majesty under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, or of any Order in Council affecting Cyprus, or of any Law or Proclamation passed or issued under any such Instructions, or Order, or of any act or thing done under any such Instructions, Order, Law or Proclamation, save in so far as any provision of any such Order in Council, Law or Proclamation may be repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament which may, by reason of the annexation hereby declared, become extended to Cyprus, or to any Order or Regulation made under the authority of any such Act or having in Cyprus the force and effect of any such Act.

3. HIS MAJESTY may from time to time revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order.

4. This Order may be cited as the Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914.

AND THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LEWIS HARROD, ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, IS TO GIVE THE NECESSARY DIRECTIONS HEREIN ACCORDINGLY.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 21st December 1914.

No. 879-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the Railway area at Quetta specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, the first twenty-one words of sub-section (iii) and sub-sections (vii) to (x) of section 2, sections 21 (i) (c), 24 to 31, 58, 61, 93, 94, 100, 102 (i) (c) and (k), 104, 110, and 112 of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, so far as they are applicable and relate to the imposition, assessment and recovery of a dog-tax.

Provided that, for the word "Committee" in sections 80 (2), 94, 102 (i) and 104 (i) the words "Political Agent" shall be substituted, the words "and the Committee" shall be deleted from section 100, and the word "Municipality" wherever it occurs in the said sections shall be read as relating to the railway area of Quetta so specified.

2. All sums received under this Law shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

The Schedule.

District.	Tehsil.	Direction.	Boundaries.
Quetta	Quetta	West of the Lytton Road.	North, Municipal Boundary Pillars 28A to 1. South, Municipal Boundary Pillars 25 to 7A. East, Municipal Boundary Pillars 1 to 25. West, Municipal Boundary Pillars 7A to 28A.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 899-D.—Captain R. H. Anderson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th December 1914, and during the absence on field service of Major B. W. Mainprise, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 900-D.—Major G. R. D. Churchill, 19th Punjabis, Officiating Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th December 1914, and while Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malakai Regiment), officiates as Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, or until further orders.

No. 901-D.—Captain C. A. Brown, 84th Punjabis, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry, and in addition as Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the 3rd December 1914, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbents of the appointments in question, or until further orders.

No. 903-D.—Captain R. C. Dickinson, 28th Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 7th December 1914, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbent of the appointment in question, or until further orders.

No. 905-D.—Major G. B. M. Sarel, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar States Imperial Service Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th December 1914, and during the absence on field service of the permanent incumbent of the appointment in question, or until further orders.

No. 912-D.—Captain C. I. Brierley, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class and Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Agency Surgeon, Khyber, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st December 1914.

The 23rd December 1914.

No. 930-D.—Major G. D. Franklin, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, was granted privilege leave for the period from the 20th July to the 25th August 1914, both days inclusive.

No. 934-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Edward Davis Atkins, Special Magistrate, Peermade, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

No. 936-D.—Major R. Garrett, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Kurram, with effect from the 10th December 1914.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 1650-F. E.—Mr. A. J. Currie has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 10th December 1914.

No. 1651-F. E.—The designations of the two officers of the General List of the Indian Finance Department attached to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, have been altered from "Assistant Comptroller General" to "Deputy Controller in charge of Paper Currency" and "Assistant Controller, Paper Currency".

No. 1652-F. E.—Mr. A. B. George, Accountant, 1st grade and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, has been appointed as a temporary Chief Accountant, class II, in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the 11th December 1914.

No. 1653-F. E.—Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd December 1914.

Mr. F. V. Rushforth has been posted as Assistant Accountant General in charge Paper Currency Office, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd December 1914.

The 23rd December 1914.

No. 1663-F. E.—Mr. H. P. Judge, Assistant Accountant General, Railways, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th December 1914.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 23rd December 1914.

No. 2024-F.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

November 1914.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOV.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	BUDGET, 1914-1915.	ACTUAL, PRELIMI- NARY, 1913-1914.
CIVIL REVENUE.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	61	75	12,32	13,12	34,94	34,85
Opium	17	18	1,44	1,58	2,70	2,98
Salt	47	45	8,28	3,17	5,18	5,16
Stamps	57	61	1,92	5,14	8,06	7,79
Excise	92	1,01	8,51	8,58	18,74	18,81
Provincial Rates		5	10	36	5	28
Customs	80	95	6,84	7,14	10,83	11,33
Assessed Taxes	87	23	1,94	1,82	2,67	2,76
Forest	28	30	1,61	1,87	3,44	3,19
Registration	5	5	51	52	78	78
Tributes from Native States	4	5	30	33	91	93
Other Civil Revenue	32	34	2,44	2,44	5,28	4,46
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	4,59	4,97	48,75	45,96	88,04	87,23
Major Irrigation Revenue	4	4	2,16	2,18	3,9	4,09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	3	4	33	33	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	4,57	5,00	48,24	45,97	88,03	
CIVIL EXPENDITURE.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-58	-55	-3,49	-8,18	-4,90	-4,97
Opium	-1	-17	-86	-88	-98	-1,51
Famine Relief (Civil)			-31	-8	-16	-9
Other Civil Expenditure	-8,58	-8,30	-28,4	-27,56	-49,38	-45,24
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	-4,17	-4,11	-2,99	-31,05	-36,03	-31,91
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	-12	-15	-1,10	-1,06	-1,87	-1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	-55	-51	-4,19	-3,73	-3,77	-7,85
Famine Relief (Public Works)			-54	"	-99	-40
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	-11	-11	-86	1,14	-1,47	-1,49
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	-18	-6	-83	-1,01	-1,78	-1,67
Delhi Capital Expenditure	-3	-7	-26	-30	-45	-60
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	-5,10	-5,00	-40,88	-38,98	-71,09	-66,23
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from these Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net)	-1,25	+25	-7,63	+1,40	+3,04	+2,24
Telegraph (Net)	-12	-5	-80	-67	-1,39	-1,03
Marine (Net)	-1,05	-4	-4,01	-39	-37	-44
Military Works (Net)	-13	-5	-81	-81	-1,29	-1,25
Military Receipts	+21	+10	+1,98	+71	+1,32	+1,20
Military Issues	-4,65	-1,72	-27,11	-19,58	-31,85	-21,16
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+67	+72	+5,48	+5,87	+50,15	+8,60
Other Railways	+6,41	+4,04	+30,20	+32,43	+50,3	+50,3
TOTAL	+4,06	+4,76	+39,68	+39,10	+50,15	+50,13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	-52	-54	-3,71	-3,29	-38,79	-4,73
Other Railways	-2,46	-4,79	-21,77	-21,53	-31,41	-31,41
TOTAL	-2,98	-4,33	-25,48	-24,82	-35,79	-37,14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENT	-3,10	-11	-30,18	+24	-35	+1,40
CIVIL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)			+5,00	+2,98	+4,71	+3,85
Temporary Loan	+4,00		+9,10	"	"	"
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+1	+1,83	+9	+1,37	"	"
Currency Transfers for Gold in England			-1,50	"	"	+8,76
Remittances through Imperial Government	-90		-75	"	"	+1,28
Deposits of District Funds	+1	-10	-15	+28	+18	-81
Loans by Government	-4	-41	-94	-60	-25	+20
Exchange on Remittance Account		+2	"	+11	"	"
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs per £	-84	-4,04	-6,45	-25,30	-30,00	-43,55
Other Debt Heads	+7	+2,94	-99	+8,97	+1,21	+33
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London			+1,48	"	"	"
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+4,04	-38	+5,1	-17,00	-24,30	-31,72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	-81	-32	-9,86	-7,98	-3,43	-5,02
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18,86	21,90	23,41	26,94	22,06	28,94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18,55	21,58	13,85	21,58	18,57	28,49

SEPARATE REVENUE.
OPIUM.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1914.

No. 1656-F. E.—With reference to clause (2) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 1265-F. E., dated the 2nd October 1914, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd idem, it is hereby notified for general information that—

Of the 840 chests of Bengal opium offered for sale at each of the monthly sales in May to August 1915, not more than 808 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 32 chests will be Patna opium.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 26th December 1914.

No. 15007-148.—The services of Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces with effect from the 6th December 1914.

CUSTOMS.

The 26th December 1914.

No. 2106-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 20th day of November 1914.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect:—

That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations, contained in the Proclamation dated the 16th day of November, 1914, the following article:—

Rubber, raw,

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

INSURANCE.

The 26th December 1914.

No. 14867.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the National Mutual Life Assurance Society from all the provisions of the said Act, on condition that the Society does not accept any new business in India.

Lighthouses of Coasts.

Delhi, the 26th December 1841

No. 15014-9.—The following statement showing the receipts and charges for the years 1913-14 on account of the Madras Coast lights is published for general information.

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT showing the receipts and charges on account of Madras Coast Lights Fund for the year 1913-14.

OPENING BALANCE.		RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.		SURPLUS + OR DEFICIT -.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7231110	43,00000	157,37390	155,63139	2,12253	155,63139	(b) 17,62800	4,41682	67,20342	+723175+23,00000
									+723175+23,00000
									74,3432572,00000

(a) Infection H-844-0-3, credit one for vaccination

(6) Interest, Rs. 24,212.13-3 and repayment of loan, Rs. 23,669.2-2. Loan received from Imperial Funds in 1904, Rs. 9,384/-.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1157.—Mr. Sarat Chandra Biswas, B.A., Superintendent, 3rd grade, (sub. *pro tempore*) is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 11 days, with effect from the 2nd January 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1158.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Granger, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Assistant Director, Medical Services in India, vice Surgeon-General G. F. A. Harris, M.D., Indian Medical Service, whose tenure has expired. Dated 16th September 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1159.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

*To be Majors.**Infantry Branch.*

Ernest Dawson.
Walter Ward.
William Whelan Coen. } Dated 24th December 1914.

To be Lieutenants.

Kenneth Lauchlan Mackenzie, Cavalry Branch. Dated 1st December 1914
Alan Saunders, Infantry Branch. Dated 24th December 1914.

*To be 2nd-Lieutenants.**Cavalry Branch.*

Evelyn Manfred Shelverton
George Tusco Vivian Peppe
Thomas Carmichael
Edward Lawrence Murphy
Basil Llewellyn
Francis Fenwick
George Archibald Roxburgh
Jeffrey Hugh Summers Allen } — Dated 24th December 1914.

Infantry Branch.

Harvey Patrick Beatty, — Dated 5th December 1914.

Cuthbert Evans Hughes
Reginald O'Hagan
William Atkinson
Bertram Maurice Cohen Tyler
Edward Arthur Neshitt
Eric Garden Baxter
Stanley Paterson Bond
George Phillip Horst
Augustus Mellish
Robert Bruce
Arthur Henry Fawcett
John Hugh Copeland
Bruce Eglington Seton
Guy Charles Gee Smyth
Maurice Burke
Herbert Valentine Geary } — Dated 24th December 1914.

Infantry Branch—continued.

Herbert Manley
 Walter Henry Field
 Adrian Horatius Erskine Lindop
 Francis James Brandon
 Hubert Mears
 Joseph Albert de Rosse
 Harold Leefe Robinson
 Gilbert Petre Cooke
 Malcolm Morham
 Michael Ramsey Watson
 Robert Harold Stewart
 Clive Payne Parkes
 Ralph Lester
 Reginald Ernest Haslam
 Ewan Mitchell Milne
 John Duncan Howe Cook
 Christopher William Hayne
 Neill McGurk
 Alexander Slater
 Edwin Horton Stonewell
 Henry Courtney Bracher
 James Hughes
 Joseph Cormack Blackmore
 Henry Grounds Piggford

} Dated 24th December 1914.

No. 1160.—In Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated 4th December 1914.—

- (i) for Chetwode Percy Evill read Chetwode Percy Evall.
- (ii) against the name of Joseph Charles Stewart for Infantry Branch read Cavalry Branch.

No. 1161.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—*2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

Duncan William Wilson, Cavalry Branch. Dated 16th August 1914.

Norman Leopold Inkson, Infantry Branch. Dated 13th September 1914.

Clifford William Ernest Athuthnot, Infantry Branch. Dated 26th September 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.**No. 1162.**—The following extracts are published for general information:—*"London Gazette," dated the 23rd November 1914, pages 9663, 9668, 9676 and 9677.*

War Office,
23rd November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.**Commands and Staff.**

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * *

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals—

Colonel E. W. S. K. Macdonald, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 12th October 1914.

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(The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of 2nd November 1914.)

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Infantry.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

* 6th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Frederick G. Greenstreet, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, to be Adjutant. Dated 15th September 1914.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Infantry.

* * * * *

* 14th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish); Major George Frederick Fischer Foulkes, East Coast Volunteer Rifles, Indian Army, to be Major (temporary). Dated 5th September 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

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General List.

Lieutenant-Colonel [Charles Ferguson Campbell, C.I.E., (late Indian Army) to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 12th November 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 24th November 1914, pages 9691, 9692, and 9697.

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War Office,

24th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made at the War Office:—

General Staff Officer—

2nd Grade—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Ivor Philippe, D.S.O., retired pay, Indian Army, vice Major L. R. Vaughan, Indian Army. Dated 3rd November 1914.

* * * * *

Infantry.

* * * * *

The Durham Light Infantry, Captain Charles D. Ross, from Indian Army, to be Captain, vice H. W. Festing, who exchanges. Dated 25th November 1914.

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Service Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Young, Indian Army, to command the 7th Battalion, vice Gilbert W. Johnson, resigned. Dated 16th November 1914.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

YOMARKY.

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Royal 1st Devon; the undermentioned to be Majors (temporary) :—

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Brevet Colonel Garton Boyvarie Unwin, D.S.O. (late Indian Army). Dated 14th October 1914.

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Royal North Devon (Hussars); the undermentioned to be Majors (temporary). Dated 5th October 1914 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Kellow-Cheaney, retired, Indian Army.

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"London Gazette" dated the 25th November 1914, pages 9960, 9961 and 9962.

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War Office,

25th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

8th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain Charles A. G. Money, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 29th October 1914.

* * * * *

9th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain Arthur S. B. Roberts, retired pay, Indian Army, to be Adjutant. Dated 9th November 1914.

* * * * *

9th Battalion, The Essex Regiment, Captain Hubert C. Rome, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 29th October 1914.

* * * * *

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Brevet Colonel George E. Even, C.B., retired pay, Indian Army, to command the 8th Battalion, *vice* Percy M. Robinson, C.M.G. Dated 19th November 1914.

* * * * *

6th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant F. G. M. Wigley, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 26th August 1914.

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"London Gazette," dated the 26th November 1914, pages 9969, 9972, 9980, 9983, and 9984.

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War Office,
26th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General —

Major Horace W. Cobham, retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 23rd November 1914.

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants.)

Colonel E. R. J. Presgrave, C.B., D.S.O., unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Army, in succession to Major E. W. K. Money, retired pay. Dated 4th November 1914. Substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of 14th November 1914).

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UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army :—

Dated 11th November 1914.

Edward Maxwell West.
Alfred John Home Ross.
Geoffrey Pigot.
Donald Powell.
Arthur Michael Austen Collins.
Roland Richardson.
George Alexander Macconchy.
Jasper Searle Lloyd.
Douglas Maxwell Arthur Herbert.
Charles James Stewart Fraser.
William George Hugh Gongh.
Edward Alfred Stead.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

5th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants. Dated 2nd November 1914 :—

Frederick Taylor Campbell (late Lieutenant, Calcutta Rifle Volunteers).

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GENERAL LIST.

The undermentioned to be Majors :—

* * * * *

Sir Ralph Percy Ashton (late Major, Cochin Artillery Volunteers) Dated 3rd November 1914.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be Captains. Dated 3rd November 1914 :—

* * * * *

John Henry Mills (late Captain, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles).

Arthur John Valentine Palmer (late Captain, Karachi Artillery Volunteers).

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The undermentioned to be Lieutenants. Dated 3rd November 1914 :—

* * * * *

George Richard Richardson (late Lieutenant, South Mahratta Railway Volunteers).

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The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 3rd November 1914:-

Harvey Sanderson (late Second Lieutenant, Sarma Valley Light Horse).

"London Gazette," dated the 27th November 1914, page 9989.

War Office,
27th November 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

INDUSTRY

Service Battalions.

1st Tyne-side Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, Colonel Sir Campbell K. Finlay, Kt., late Rangoon Rifle Volunteers, to command the Battalion and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 2nd October 1914.

2nd Tyneside Scottish Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, Colonel Verey M. Stockley, retired pay, Indian Army, to command the Battalion. Dated 8th November 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1163.—The promotion to his present rank of Major Andrew Murphy, M.B., published in Army Department Notification No. 589 of 1913, is antedated from 17th June 1913 to 27th December 1912.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 1184.—In Notification No. 1083, dated the 4th December 1914, against the name of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., for 30th July 1914 read 29th July 1914.

Supply and Transport Corps

(Late) *Bombay List.*

No. 1165.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Frederick John Skinner to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Rogers to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor William Bernard Ruddock to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Joseph Mortlock to be Conductor, and
Staff-Sergeant Samuel Dukes, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalga-

vice Commissary and Honorary Major James Muir Smith, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years; with effect from the 18th December 1914.

NATIONAL ARMY

Acknowledgments and Promotions

No. 1168.—The following promotions are made:—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse)

Dafadar Muhammad Ali Khan to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Muhammad Ali Khan (I),
seconded; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

United from *Ranavik's Company* (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Sukhpal Singh to be Rebsaider and Kot-Dafadar Amar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment : with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Risaldar Sirdar Sant Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Resaidar Ganda Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sikunder Khan to be Resaidar and Havildar Gurbaksh Singh to be Jemadar, vice Isher Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Jemadar Kaim Khan to be Resaidar and Dafadar Ghulam Kadir to be Jemadar, vice Bhagwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

Resaidar Hukam Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Lakhpat Singh to be Resaidar and Dafadar Mehtab Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th October 1914.

Woorde-Major Fereze Khan to be Resaidar and Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th November 1914.

35th Scinde Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Sadar Ud Din Shah to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Mall Khan, seconded, with effect from the 7th December 1914.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides. (Frontier Force) (Lumeden's).

Resaidar Dayal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadars Gurdeo Singh and Zardad Khan to be Resaidars and Dafadars Dhaupat Rai, Bhagwan Singh, Abdul Jabar and Mohibulla Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th November 1914.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar-Major Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th November 1914.

25th Sikhs.

Jemadar Attar Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Harnam Singh, Dyal Singh and Partab Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf to be Subadar, vice Nur Bakhsh, deceased, with effect from the 17th November 1914.

78th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sunder Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Ghulam Muhammad, Havildar-Major Kapur Singh, Colour-Havildar Ram Sarup, and Havildars Nur Khan and Gulzara Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st October 1914.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry.)

Jemadar Fiazali Khan to be Subadar, vice Muhammad Bukah, deceased; with effect from 12th November 1914.

Jemadar Faujdar Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Wali Muhammad to be Jemadar, vice Mir Muhammad, deceased; with effect from 12th November 1914.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Subadar Bajrang Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Mir Muhammad Hussain to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Sheikh Abdulla to be Jemadar, vice Sheikh Dade Hayath, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1914.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadars Dan Sing Gurung, I.O.M., and Champha Sing Gurung to be Subadars, Colour-Havildar Kharakbir Gurung and Havildar Narian Sing Thapa to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd November 1914.

Colour-Havildars Narbahadur Thapa and Sham-Sher Sing Khawas to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th November 1914.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Partiman Rana to be Subadar, Havildar Gobindia Pun, Havildar-Major Pernarain Thapa and Havildars Biraj Gurung and Gopal Gurung to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1914.

99th Deccan Infantry.

1167.—The promotion of Jemadar Abdul Karim Khan should have effect from 18th May 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1168.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit:—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order,

Subadar Sabal Singh and No. 2336 Lance Naik Net Singh, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, for their conspicuous gallantry during the action at Sabil on 17th November 1914. While under fire from an old fort and a wall perpendicular to it on the edge of a palm grove on the enemy's left flank, they charged the wall at the head of some 20 or 30 men of various units and were the first in this part of the line to enter the enemy's position.

Subsequently on the 7th December 1914 at Qurneh, Subadar Sabal Singh showed special gallantry in leading his company against the enemy's trenches under fire.

Jemadar Jiroz Ali, 3rd Sappers and Miners, for the conspicuous manner in which he commanded his company during the action at Sabil on 17th November 1914, after the Company Commander and Subadar were both wounded, and with about 100 men did splendid work in spite of heavy casualties.

No. 822 Bugler Surjan Singh, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Pnjabis), for his conspicuous gallantry at Saihan on the 18th November 1914, in going forward in the face of heavy fire and climbing on and setting fire to a building held by the enemy.

No. 1534 Sepoy Ali Khan, Bikaner Camel Corps, Imperial Service Troops, for his conspicuous conduct and gallantry throughout the engagement at Bir-el-Nuss, Egypt, on the 24th November 1914, during which he displayed self-reliance and power of command of a very high order, and by his example encouraged his comrades, all of whom were young soldiers.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 1169.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to:—

No. 115 Sepoy Kiaz Ali Khan, Bikaner Camel Corps, Imperial Service Troops.

RETIREMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 1170.—Commissary and Honorary Major James Muir Smith is retained in the service after the age of 65 years, with effect from the 18th December 1914 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras Establishment.

No. 1171.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Walter David Bartley is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1172.—Mr. William Gregory Smith, Manager, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 18th October 1914.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1173.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Military Department Notification No. 189, dated 17th February 1905.

Army Department Notification No. 962, dated 7th April 1911, of the Indian Medical Service be regarded, to the extent noted against each, as "study", qualifying for accelerated promotion to the rank of Major, provided that the officers pass "with proficiency" the examinations held at their conclusion:—

1. X-ray course, Dehra Dun—3 months.
2. Short bacteriological course at Kasauli—1 month.

3. Malaria course at the Malaria Bureau—1 month.
4. Long bacteriological course at Kasauli, according to the duration of the course—3 to 6 months.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 9th and 22nd December 1914:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Remarks.
20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis). Attached to 12th Duke of Connaught's Own Balochis.	Captain Hubert Charlton Rome.	18th December 1914.	France	Killed in action.
129th Duke of Connaught's Own Balochis.	Captain Stephen Usher	16th December 1914.	"	Ditto.
2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malana Regiment.)	Major Arthur Young	14th December 1914.	"	Was Brigade Major, Garhwal Brigade. Died of wounds.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th December 1914.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 95.—It is notified that in pursuance of the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to direct by Order in Council that the Indian Marine Service vessel "Comet," and the officers and men serving thereon, be placed under the command of the senior naval officer of the station where for the time being such vessel may be.

B. HOLLOWAY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sinda, the 21st December 1914.

No. 356.—Mr. A. J. Rayner, Probationary Assistant Electrical Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 357.—*Corrigendum.*—For the date 19th October 1914 in Railway Board's Notification No. 317, dated the 16th November 1914, read 18th October 1914.

No. 358.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 1880 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 14th December 1914.

Adoption on the Arrah-Sasaram, Assam-Bengal, Barasat-Basirhat, Bukhtiarpur-Bihar, Burma, Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala, Jessor-Jhenidah Railways and on such portions of the Bengal-Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Systems, as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Agents and Managers of the railways, noted on the margin,* have applied for permission to adopt on those railways, the amendments specified in the enclosures to Railway Board's Circulars Nos. 1555 T. and 1586 T., dated respectively the 5th and 18th October 1914, and published under their Notifications Nos. 267 and 275, dated respectively the 13th and 20th October 1914, in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railw.

in British India, which rules and certain amendments thereto were sanctioned for adoption on the marginally† noted railways and on such portions of the Bengal-Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Systems as are situate in British territory in the following Railway Board's resolutions and notifications:—

Resolutions Nos. 227 R. T. and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 18th February 1911 and 25th September 1912 and Notifications Nos. 53 and 179, dated respectively the 22nd February 1911 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 76 R. T., 886 R. T., 1450 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 22nd April 1907, 22nd August 1907, 9th August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 102, 296, 240, 136, dated respectively the 1st May 1907, 27th August 1907, 18th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 1805 R. T., 1908 R. T., 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 30th October 1907, 21st October 1909 and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 290, 326 and 179, dated respectively the 1st November 1907, 27th October 1909 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 599 R. T., 1265 R. T., 1550 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 10th July 1907, 28th October 1907, 21st August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 171, 278, 264 and 136, dated respectively the 12th July 1907, 28th October 1907, 27th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolution No. 559 R. T., dated the 31st March 1913, and Notification No. 98, dated 3rd April 1913.

Resolutions Nos. 585 R. T., 977 R. T., 1452 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 9th July 1907, 9th September 1907, 9th August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 172, 220, 243 and 136, dated respectively the 16th July 1907, 18th September 1907, 17th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. ^{121 A} R. T., 1487 R. T., 1471 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 29th January 1907, 6th December 1907, 12th August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 20, 340, 254 and 136, dated respectively the 30th January 1907, 12th December 1907, 20th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 966 R. T., 1612 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 6th September 1907, 1st September 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 214, 277 and 136, dated respectively the 10th September 1907, 8th September 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 230 R. T., 348 R. T., 1057 R. T., 1086 R. T., 1456 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 30th May 1907, 1st June 1907, 24th September 1907, 30th September 1907, 9th August 1909 and 31st July 1912 and Notifications Nos. 185, 141, 241, 248, 244 and 136, dated respectively the 6th June 1907, 11th June 1907, 30th September 1907, 4th October 1907, 17th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on the marginally* noted Railways and on such portions of the Bengal-Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula, Jodhpur-Bikaner, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Systems as are situate in British territory.

* Assam-Sasaram, Assam-Bengal, Barasat-Basirhat, Buxiarpur-Bihar, Burmese, Howrah-Antia, Howrah-Shekhala, Jeasore-Jhanidah Railways.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Systems as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in

Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy of the amended General Rules be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and to the officers noted on the margin, for information.

The 22nd December 1914.

No. 359.—Rai Sahib Hari Chand, Sub-Engineer 1st grade, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, (Provincial Service), State Railways, and posted to the North Western Railway.

The 23rd December 1914.

No. 360.—Notification Nos. 215 and 216, dated the 19th August 1914, regarding the officiating appointment of Mr. H. G. N. White as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the reversion of Mr. W. R. Pearce to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent on that Railway, are hereby cancelled.

No. 361.—Mr. A. E. Pearce, Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 362.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 361, dated 23rd December 1914, Mr. H. H. Spalding, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent with temporary rank in class I, until further orders.

No. 363.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No. 56, dated 23rd March 1914 and No. 361, dated 23rd December 1914, Mr. W. R. Pearce, Officiating Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverts to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 364.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 362, dated 23rd December 1914, Mr. E. Hunt, District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

No. 365.—Mr. E. A. Robson, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and promoted to class III, grade 4, of that Establishment with effect from the 6th October 1914.

No. 366.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Deputy Traffic Manager, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

T. RYAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.